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MISCELLANEOUS FOREST LEGISLATION

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HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FORESTS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

~~H.R. 7195,~~ H.R. 8535, ~~H.R. 9219, H.R. 9220, H.R. 9274,~~
~~H.R. 9545, H.R. 9728, H.R. 10835, H.R. 10853, H.R. 11111,~~
~~H.R. 12434, S. 3064, and S. 3112~~

JULY 23, 24, 25, 1962

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WASHINGTON : 1962

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FORESTRY RESEARCH

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1962

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FORESTS OF THE
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m., in room 1310, New House Office Building, the Honorable George M. Grant (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Representatives Grant, Matthews, Harding, McIntire, Teague, Short, and Mrs. May.

Also present: Christine Gallagher, clerk.

Mr. GRANT. The committee will come to order.

H.R. 8535 by Mr. McIntire, H.R. 9219 by Mr. McMillan, H.R. 9220 by Mrs. May, H.R. 9274 by Mr. Grant, H.R. 9545 by Mr. Moulder, and H.R. 10835 by Mr. Matthews are identical bills the text of which follows:

A BILL To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is hereby recognized that research in forestry is the driving force behind progress in developing and utilizing the resources of the Nation's forest and related rangelands. The production, protection, and utilization of the forest resources depend on strong technological advances and continuing development of the knowledge necessary to increase the efficiency of forestry practices and to extend the benefits that flow from forest and related rangelands. It is recognized that the total forestry research efforts of the several State colleges and universities and of the Federal Government through the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture are more fully effective if there is close coordination between such programs.

SEC. 2. In order to promote research in forestry, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to cooperate with the several States for the purpose of encouraging and assisting them in carrying out programs of forestry research. Such assistance shall be in accordance with plans to be agreed upon in advance by the Secretary and land-grant colleges and other State-supported colleges and universities offering graduate training in the sciences basic to forestry and having a forestry school. The plan shall provide for the allotment of Federal funds to the cooperating college or university to carry out the forestry research provided for by this Act.

SEC. 3. To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of this Act there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary. Funds appropriated and made available to the States under this Act shall be in addition to allotments or grants that may be made under other authorizations.

SEC. 4. The amount paid by the Federal Government to any State college or university under this Act shall not exceed during any fiscal year the amount available to such college or university during the same fiscal year for forestry research from State funds or private grants. The Secretary is authorized to make such expenditures on the certificate of the appropriate official of the State

college or university having charge of the forestry research for which the expenditures as herein provided are to be made. If any or all of the colleges or universities of any State eligible to receive funds under this Act fails to make available for forestry research in any fiscal year sums at least as much as the amount for which it would be eligible for such year under this Act, the difference between the Federal funds available and the funds made available by the college or university shall be reapportioned by the Secretary to other eligible colleges or universities of the same State if there be any which qualify therefor and, if there be none, the Secretary shall reapportion such difference to the college and universities of other States participating in the forestry research program.

SEC. 5. Apportionments among participating colleges and universities of the States and administrative expenses in connection with the program shall be determined by the Secretary after consultation with a national advisory board of not less than five officials of eligible State institutions chosen by a majority of such institutions. In making such apportionments consideration shall be given to pertinent factors including, but not limited to, areas of non-Federal commercial forest land and volume of timber cut annually from growing stock.

SEC. 6. The Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to furnish such advice and assistance as will best promote the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 7. The term "forestry research" as used in this Act shall include investigations relating to: (1) Reforestation and management of land for the production of crops and timber and other related products of the forest; (2) management of forest and related watershed lands to improve conditions of water-flow and to protect resources against floods and erosion; (3) management of forest and related rangelands for production of forage for domestic livestock and big game and improvement of food and habitat for wildlife; (4) management of forest lands for outdoor recreation; (5) protection of forests lands and resources against fire, insects, diseases, or other destructive agents; (6) utilization of wood and other forest products for expanded forest industries and new and more effective uses of forest products; (7) economic and social considerations underlying establishment of sound policies for the management of forest lands and the harvesting and marketing of forest products; and (8) such other studies as may be necessary to obtain the fullest and most effective use of forest resources.

SEC. 8. The term "State" as used in this Act shall include Puerto Rico.

Mr. GRANT. This morning we will start with the witnesses on H.R. 8535 and companion bills. Mr. McIntire is the author of H.R. 8535, and since he is a member of this subcommittee and we are going to need him up here until other members come in, I am going to ask Mr. McIntire if he will kindly take the witness stand first.

STATEMENT OF HON. CLIFFORD G. McINTIRE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MAINE

Mr. McINTIRE. Thank you very kindly, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 8535 is a bill which I introduced on August 7, 1961. This bill was the result of some time, thought, and work on my part, together with some of the folks in my State of Maine who are very closely associated with our forestry work at the State and university level—the University of Maine—and some of the lumber industry folks. Out of these discussions with Dr. Winthrop Libby, dean of our college of agriculture at the University of Maine; Mr. Albert Nutting, director of the school of forestry at the university; and Dr. George Bow, director of our Maine Agriculture Experiment Station, we have, over a period of many months, been discussing some of the needs of specific funding in the area of research, and particularly as it might be associated with our schools of forestry. Some

ideas we had developed, and I then requested the Forest Service to give me some assistance on legislative drafting of the ideas which I had in mind.

Out of this came the draft of H.R. 8535, which was introduced, as I say, on August 7.

Mr. Chairman, I have a prepared statement which I have left with the clerk, but I would like to brief the statement so as to conserve time and to point out to you some of the steps which have been taken, as well as some of the ideas which lie behind this legislative proposal. (Mr. McIntire's prepared statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. CLIFFORD G. MCINTIRE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
FROM THE STATE OF MAINE

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 8535—and companion legislation—is designed to advance the very desirable end of forestry research, doing this by providing Federal matching grants to land-grant colleges and other State-supported institutions qualified for research work in forestry.

In a large sense, this legislation represents a goal long sought after, and it seeks to lend vitality and dynamics to a research force that presently is functioning at considerably less than optimum capacity. The legislation before this committee would do this by providing a "line item" authorization directed toward forestry research in the forestry schools and experiment stations of our land-grant colleges and through the facilities of other qualified State-supported educational institutions.

I am convinced that this approach is superior to one that would authorize additional funds for the expansion of forestry research through the Hatch Act and the Forest Service, and I have arrived at this decision through consultation and association with representatives of the U.S. Forest Service, land-grant colleges, and others interested and involved in forestry research work.

I want to direct the committee's attention to the fact that the approach embodied in H.R. 8535 is neither new nor unique, for any money flowing from this authorization would be directed to forestry research in much the manner that Hatch Act funds are apportioned out for agricultural research. I would further say that presently under the Hatch Act there are some funds extended for furthering forestry research; however, the research permitted through this facility falls far short of the clear-cut and direct approach to forestry research implicit to the legislation before this committee.

Mr. Chairman, I would request permission to insert into the record a schedule showing the Federal-grant expenditures used by individual States for forestry research in fiscal year 1961.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to place particular emphasis on the fact that it is not the object of this legislation to interfere or conflict with existing Federal-State programs; instead, this legislation provides a vehicle for implementing an even stronger than present research service, doing this in coordination with, rather than in opposition to, those Federal-State programs operating in forestry and agriculture.

In summary, then, this legislation gives recognition to outstanding results that have been, and are being, accomplished through Federal-State cooperative programs. It moves forward to capitalize on the splendid cooperation that presently is in evidence among the States, the U.S. Forest Service, and our schools of forestry. And this very desirable objective would be attained merely by extending support to those programs of forestry research which presently are in process at our land-grant and other State-supported academic institutions.

I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, that this legislation has called forth an enthusiastic response, so much so, in fact, that I found it necessary to arrange with the House document room to print up an extra issue of my bill, the original supply of 500 copies having been exhausted. The most enthusiastic supporters have, of course, been the land-grant colleges, the Forest Service, and the private lumber industry.

For the record I would like to state that along with many other supporters, the Maine Forest Products Council endorses the principles underlying H.R. 8535.

Mr. Chairman, at this point I would like to say that over the past many weeks I have conferred and otherwise communicated with those principals largely interested in this legislation, and I have received the benefit of counsel and suggestions for constructive changes in H.R. 8535, my original legislation. I have moved to incorporate some—but by no means all—of these changes in my legislation, and I have supplied each of the members of this committee with copies of the proposed amendments and the revised bill for study and analysis.

If it meets with the approval of the chairman and the members of this committee, I shall now direct my attention to the pertinent amendments, making a brief section-by-section analysis of the original H.R. 8535 and the revision thereof, and in this way provide a focal point for the commencement of these proceedings. In this manner, both committee members and witnesses would have an opportunity to express their views with respect to the proposed amendments, and the committee would then be well equipped to pass on the merits of these amendments.

In short, then, Mr. Chairman, I am offering a starting point for these proceedings, and if there are no objections, I will so proceed.

Mr. McINTIRE. At this time I want to express my particular appreciation to Senator Stennis, along with others in the Senate, and the House, who have evidenced an interest in this bill, including our chairman. And I want to say that I have, for many months, discussed many aspects of this proposal with a lot of folks within the industry, the forestry industry community, and the academic field, hoping to gain the advantage of their constructive suggestions. At this time I want to advise the committee that among those whom I have reviewed this with are Mr. R. W. Westveld, director, School of Forestry, University of Missouri. He is listed as a witness, Mr. Chairman, as speaking for the Association of Forest School Directors.

Also, Mr. W. S. Bromley, executive secretary of the American Pulpwood Association; Mr. W. C. Hammerle, manager, policy program, American Pulpwood Association; Mr. Kenneth Pomeroy, American Forestry Association; Mr. Ralph Hodges, National Lumber Manufacturers Association; Mr. Albert Hall, Albert Hall Associates, consulting foresters; Mr. Edward Drafts, former Assistant Chief of the Forest Service, who has now been appointed Director of the Outdoor Recreation Bureau of the Department of Interior; and Dr. W. L. Harper, Assistant Chief for Research, U.S. Forest Service.

These are the folks I have discussed this legislation with and I am very happy that with their counsel and assistance we have come up with some constructive amendments. I have taken the liberty of appointing a committee from time to time for these discussions and some suggested changes have evolved, and I want to present those to the committee this morning. I have prepared a revision or suggested draft of a bill which I thought the committee could perhaps use in its deliberations. This, together with the constructive suggestions of other witnesses, might make it in order for us to mark up a new draft and perhaps consider the proposition of introducing a new draft, all of this following executive consideration of the committee and making it so that our full committee might have a new bill presented to it.

These suggestions or changes I would like to go into in detail a little bit following a comment as to what I consider to be the importance of this legislation.

We are all aware of the fact that the U.S. Forest Service conducts a very constructive and a very broad program in forestry research not only on lands which are under their direct supervision but also through

their regional offices and suboffices, a very comprehensive and very constructive program of forest research in all of its phases, both as to its importance in public lands as well as its importance in private forested areas.

We are also aware of Hatch Act activity and I would like to make part of the record a table of the sums of money which are appropriated under the Hatch Act which go out through our agricultural experiment stations for use in forestry research. The total sum is approximately \$900,000 divided among the several States in amounts which are relatively small in some States and a little bit larger in other States. However, I worked with the objective of trying to firm up some specific funding in the area of research in support of our schools of forestry and in support of graduate studies or other academic work. After looking over the availability of funds through the Hatch Act and recognizing that cooperation between the several experiment stations and the several schools of forestry was very excellent in many States in spite of limited funds; and after exploring with the Forest Service the possibility of getting reasonably substantial allocations of funds appropriated for research to the Forest Service, I came to the conclusion that in each of these areas—the experiment stations on the one hand with the Hatch Act funds and the Forest Service with its program of research on the other hand—there was a real need of a line item appropriation approach for forestry research funding that would get into the area specifically usable by the schools of forestry.

It was my general concept that this type of funding should be participated in by the several States and I feel particularly that an opportunity should be extended for these funds to be supplemented from the private industry areas of interest.

So, in this legislative proposal, there is a requirement that, these Federal funds shall not represent in excess of 50 percent of the total amount of funds available and that they be matched equally by the States and private industry cooperatively. We have tried to keep within this legislative proposal funding at the State and private industry level in order that within each State the characteristics of the program might well be adapted to each State.

Recognizing another point—that there is Federal funding through the Forest Service—we also were searching in this legislative proposal to direct the funding under this authorization into areas which are somewhat aside from the public lands. We felt, however, that on the forest industry side or the commercial side, you might say, of the use of forest products, this was a very important element within the total forestry economy in States that had a large degree of public lands.

So, we have provided a guideline approach, not a strict formula, but a guideline approach here which would require the distribution of these funds to be related for guideline purposes to the non-Federal commercial forest lands in the States as one factor, with another factor being volume of growing timber in the several States.

Our use of this term “growing timber” has been a point of some discussion, but may I say that, as far as I am concerned, my objective in the use of the term was that these funds could be put on a sort of formula basis, at least for guideline purposes in the States that

had large forestry industry—even if the raw materials came off public lands. So, at first, we are trying to recognize in the allocation here the private forest interests as far as total acreages are concerned, leaving out the acreage of Federal lands in this particular. In the second guideline, we try to recognize the total forest industry use, including the States that have public lands in that category.

May I refer to some of our proposed revisions?

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, could I ask Mr. McIntire a question?

Mr. GRANT. Yes.

Mr. SHORT. Does the Forest Service carry on some research work of its own on the part of the Forest Service as such, and not in cooperation with any State experiment stations?

Mr. McINTIRE. It is my understanding that they do.

Mr. SHORT. Would this be in the field of utilization or would it be largely in the field of reforestation, perhaps erosion control in forested areas, fire control, and that sort of thing?

Mr. McINTIRE. It is my understanding that their research is very broad. Certainly, the Forest Products Laboratory in Wisconsin is one you might say is strictly in the area of utilization, but, of course, research work also goes over into the areas of wildlife management and water management, so the base of U.S. Forest Service research is indeed very broad.

Mr. SHORT. This Forest Products Research Laboratory you referred to, in Wisconsin, is maintained, financed, operated, and directed by the Forest Service?

Mr. McINTIRE. I would invite corrections on that point, but it is my understanding that this is the case.

Mr. SHORT. It is not managed and operated in conjunction with or in cooperation with the State experimental operation of any kind?

Mr. McINTIRE. It is my understanding, as I say—and I would certainly stand to be corrected—but it has always been my impression this is a research laboratory separate and apart from the cooperative State programs. However, I am certain that the Forest Service has been cooperating with States who might be following with interest the results of this research, or even taking the interest of the State in a particular utilization problem and working it out in that facility.

Mr. SHORT. I was just trying to get the pattern here of where is the research and experimentation being carried on, and by whom.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. That is all for now.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Chairman, may I make this comment on Mr. Short's questions? My own district in Florida has two excellent examples of research work done by the Department of Agriculture in the Olustee Forest Research Experiment Station and in the Olustee Naval Stores Research Station.

I understand, Mr. McIntire, this research is entirely separate from the land-grant college work 50 miles away. We do have a school of forestry connected with the University of Florida and they do their own research. It is my understanding these two research stations are operated by the Department of Agriculture entirely separately?

Mr. McINTIRE. That is my understanding, too, Mr. Matthews. I would say further that I think we both would want the record to show

that, although these respective research areas are sympathetic one to the other, they are nonetheless separate and apart from each other.

Mr. MATTHEWS. If you would yield for one more moment, I would also like the record to show I hope nothing happens to these two wonderful stations and I hope their work can continue to expand and prosper.

Mr. McINTIRE. May I say to that point, the objective of this legislation would certainly not be in any way to diminish the research work already being done nor to interfere with funding through the existing sources. Its purpose is to set up a line item appropriation directed toward our schools of forestry in the several States, recognizing that this is also an important area in which some funds, as the Congress approves, could well and constructively be used.

I have one or two other short points, Mr. Chairman, because other witnesses will go into more detail.

We have set up in this legislative proposal some two advisory committees: One would be made up, as selected by the Secretary, of officials of State-certified eligible institutions, this being an advisory committee on the apportionment of the funds; the other advisory committee would be one that could meet periodically to counsel with the Secretary in connection with the programs on which these funds are being utilized.

I might also say we have amended the original bill specifically to authorize the appointment of a director of cooperative forest research, in order that the administration of this program would be tied specifically to an individual who, in turn, could use these two committees in an advisory capacity.

We have felt that the amendments proposed by many in the industry have been constructive and the revisions incorporate a great many of the proposals made by those on the industry side of the forest economy; hence the revisions we are proposing would incorporate many of the suggestions on the part of the industry.

Mr. Chairman, I feel that other witnesses will cover many aspects of this proposal in further detail, and I want to say I appreciate the consideration of the chairman and the members of the committee for this legislative proposal. I do want to express in this hearing my sincere appreciation for the cooperation and counsel that I have had from the Forest Service, from the experiment station interests, the academic interests through the directors of the schools of forestry, and also from the industrial side, including manufacturers, the pulpwood association, and others. I am certain they will have some suggestions, and I sincerely hope that the committee can find these suggestions all in the context of the objective of this legislation, because I have been very pleased at the tremendous interest this legislation has created.

When I first introduced the bill, I had the usual 500 copies of the bill available, but this supply ran out on the basis of the demand from around the country, so we had to get an additional printing in order to supply the demand for copies of the bill.

I think we have made some very constructive suggestions for revision of the original draft. We have kept the original purpose of the bill intact and have worked out some better ways in which it could be handled and directed toward the purpose we had in mind.

Thank you very kindly, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GRANT. Just a moment.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. McIntire, are you and Senator Stennis substantially together on your proposals which will be presented?

Mr. MCINTIRE. As far as I know, we are. I have discussed them with the Senator, and I am very appreciative of his very deep interest in the bill. I think we are in accord on the situation.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Then it is good. Maybe we have a good case here with that much maligned coalition of southern Democrats and Republicans operating effectively.

Mr. GRANT. Is that off the record?

Mr. TEAGUE of California. No.

Mr. GRANT. Thank you very much, Mr. McIntire. You have been most diligent in your work on this bill, and the committee certainly appreciates your interest. If you will now take your place with the committee, we will proceed.

Mr. MCINTIRE. Thank you very kindly, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GRANT. We are happy to have Senator Stennis from Mississippi with us this morning.

Senator, we will certainly be glad to hear from you at this time.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN C. STENNIS, U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I certainly thank you. I really count it a privilege to be here this morning. I have enjoyed thoroughly Representative McIntire's discussion of the bill and its background. I appreciate also the great interest he has shown in this proposal. I am delighted to be here because I like to come over every once in a while not only to renew old acquaintances but to learn more about the arts and skills of real legislators.

Mr. GRANT. If you pardon me—keep the common touch?

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen of the committee, I shall certainly be brief, but I think Mr. McIntire has largely outlined my points and position on the bill. However, I thought I would come over this morning to hear the testimony and to aid in any way I could as an expression of interest on the part of the Senate. I believe the kinks, if there were any to start with, have been ironed out. I am fairly familiar with the present program of the Forest Service in research, fairly familiar with it throughout the Nation, and I have been in contact with it a great deal in my part of the country.

I had the privilege of attending a land-grant college and have kept up my association through all these years by way of the alumni association as well as faculty association.

As I look upon it, this is an enabling act for the Forest Service in forestry research to utilize the talents and facilities which exist all over the country in these land-grant and other colleges and universities.

This program is past due; it would utilize those talents. I think the Forest Service has done a magnificent job in its own program of research. It has expanded tremendously in the fields of genetics, better land use, better management, and more use of these products.

There is a great potential all over the Nation in State institutions, as I have said, which already have science equipment, students, and forestry schools, and we have not reached in and utilized them, this bill would do.

Mr. Chairman, my statement is quite brief, and I will proceed with it.

Mr. Chairman and committee members, I appreciate the opportunity to speak in support of H.R. 8535 and identical bills which would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research. As you know, I have previously introduced a similar bill, S. 2403, for Senator Aiken, Senator Eastland, and myself. I think the authority contained in the bills you are considering today is needed and would greatly benefit forestry in the Nation by accomplishing at least three things: (1) It would open a new avenue to strengthen and stimulate forestry research at State colleges and universities; (2) it would bring the skills of additional scientists to bear on difficult forestry problems.

This ability and machinery and know-how, as well as the buildings, are already there.

(3) It should stimulate the training of graduate forestry researchers so badly needed by private and public research institutions and agencies.

I have discussed these matters with some of the leading forestry men in Mississippi today. Most of them are former members of the National Forest Service and came to my State as area foresters. They stayed on and are in business affairs of various kinds. One is with Sears, Roebuck, in charge of all forestry research and management throughout the entire South.

We have a forestry school of our own at Mississippi State University. It started in a small way but is growing rapidly—I understand you have some young men here from one of the forest schools in Pennsylvania.

At the present time forestry research is lagging at many State colleges and universities. To be sure, some excellent work is underway by research people in some forestry schools and in scientific fields that relate to and support forestry. But in comparison to the real needs, the States are behind required levels in forestry research. I am told that only about 7 or 8 percent of the total research effort in forestry by Federal, State, and industry groups is now being handled at the educational institutions. This should be greatly expanded but the States need the encouragement and support of and leadership of the Federal Government and the Department of Agriculture—a seasoned and experienced forestry research agency—to achieve this desirable goal.

In getting into the matter of genetics of the southern pine tree, we now have a modest laboratory and a special program for this, for any area of the country. I found that the research we are having to do now—and it takes a long time in that field since we cannot grow a generation of pines as quickly as we can cattle or pigs—this basic research, much of it, was done with reference to the kind of pine tree they had in Germany 70 years ago. I understand there are 75 or 80 different types of pine trees in the world, major types, but the research

we are now doing is 70 years behind the type of pine they have there, which illustrates the growth possibilities.

There are many scientists in the universities where skill as chemists, physicists, botanists, or engineers could greatly benefit progress on difficult research undertakings in forestry. These men need to be stimulated to take an active part in many of the basic phases of research on forestry problems. Not long ago I visited a western university where the Department of Agriculture had a small forestry research program underway. Also there exists at this university a valuable reservoir of scientific talent represented by its faculty but little of it at present is being funneled into forestry research projects. Stimulation by a program such as would be authorized under H.R. 8535 is needed to attract and support this talent on forestry research.

Finally, I want to emphasize the value which the proposed legislation would have in training research workers of the future. Forestry research has been expanding and it is going to expand more in the years ahead as fuller use is made of the timber, water, forage, wildlife, and recreational resources of the Nation. Many studies and analyses have been made of the future forestry research needs. They all agree in one respect—that forestry problems of the next few years will require additional research effort. This means increasing numbers of trained scientists.

Ladies and gentlemen, one thing that impressed me in getting into this matter years ago was that the Federal Government did not have a particular training school for scientists in this great field. It is perhaps our greatest reproducible natural resource and even though the leadership had been good as far as it has gone, the training of personnel and producing scientists and tying the programs together, had all fallen to the States. The need had not been realized or recognized, and I think this legislation is overdue, if I may say so.

I am delighted that you, with your fine knowledge and thoroughness, are going into it so well.

Mr. Chairman, may I add just one word here with reference to another bill that has to do with the same subject matter. It is relatively minor. It has already passed the Senate, and this merely increases the authorization to be appropriated annually for resurveys of our national forestlands and timber resources. The law, as you recall, authorizes only \$1.5 million. The cost has hit that ceiling and the job cannot be done any longer within this limit in view of increased prices. The bill which passed the Senate increases the authorization to \$2.5 million, and I am sure Representative McIntire is familiar with it. As I remember, you introduced a bill on the same subject over here.

Mr. McINTIRE. Congressman Matthews has a bill on that.

Senator STENNIS. Excuse me, Congressman.

You are fully familiar with it. It was passed in the Senate to increase to \$2.5 million the ceiling on it, and if you find it acceptable it could just move along. Again, I thank you very much.

Mr. GRANT. Senator, thank you very much.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you for the privilege, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to tell the Senator we appreciate his not making us meet him half way.

Senator STENNIS. I want to tell you that I invited Congressman Harry Sheppard to preside over the conference he and I would have with our committees to consider the military construction appropriation bill, and he replied with fine magnanimity and declined the invitation.

It is unreasonable to expect the universities to turn out more and more qualified forestry research workers without an adequate vehicle to train their graduates in research. This is why the schools should be strengthened in forestry research. Programs of the Federal Government, as well as those of other agencies, will then be strengthened by an adequate supply of trained scientists.

Thus, I strongly endorse the principles of H.R. 8535 and similar bills. I urge that the committee give favorable consideration to them. Their ultimate enactment will go a long way toward establishing the machinery under which a strong forestry research program can be developed.

Mr. GRANT. Come to see us again, Senator.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you, sir.

Mr. GRANT. I believe the next witness is Mr. V. L. Harper.

We are glad to welcome you to the committee.

STATEMENT OF V. L. HARPER, ASSISTANT CHIEF, FOREST SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Chairman and committee members, I am glad to make this statement on behalf of the Department of Agriculture concerning H.R. 8535, H.R. 9219, H.R. 9220, H.R. 9274, H.R. 9545, and H.R. 10835. These are identical bills, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research, and for other purposes.

The Department of Agriculture in its report of April 23, 1962, recommended that these bills be enacted with certain amendments.

I shall not describe the provisions of these bills because they are summarized in the Department's report which you have before you, and the members of the committee are familiar with the bills. I should like to point out briefly why the Department thinks this legislation is necessary and some of the advantages it will bring by speeding the solution of forest resource problems nationwide. I shall also discuss briefly the amendment we propose.

Last year, in his special message to the Congress on American Agriculture, President Kennedy opened his remarks on forest resources with these words: "One of our most important natural resources, and one of our most neglected, is our forest land." He went on to point out that forestry programs needed rejuvenation, expansion, and new emphasis. He observed that forestry research should be expanded to meet the needs of accelerated forest development programs.

In 1953, the expansion of forestry research was emphasized by the American Forestry Congress and by the Mid-Century Conference on Resources for the Future. A 1955 study by a special committee of the Society of American Foresters concluded that the existing level of research expenditures should be more than quadrupled.

We in the Department also have carefully analyzed the status and progress of forestry research at intervals over the years. Our find-

ings agree essentially with those of others who have assessed the trends in technology and the needs for new knowledge. We would echo President Kennedy's recent reference to the need for accelerated forest development programs and expansion of research.

At the present time the forestry research expenditures by Federal, State, and private agencies combined is an estimated \$94.6 million, divided approximately as follows:

	Million dollars	Percent of total
Federal agencies.....	\$23.4	24.7
Private industries.....	62.0	65.6
Colleges and universities.....	7.0	7.4
Other.....	2.2	2.3
Total.....	94.6	100.0

Analysis of research expenditures by major lines of work and by the various agencies involved points to two things: (1) The general level of research needs strong acceleration, and (2) no one agency could possibly hope to perform all of the difficult research tasks that lie ahead. Colleges and universities which now expend only about 7.4 percent of the total available for forestry research must figure prominently in any future balanced program. This participation is of direct concern to the Federal Government. It will mobilize much research skill and bring it to bear on forestry problems. Of particular importance, it will aid in training research scientists needed in Federal research.

There is presently at the land-grant colleges and universities a strong body of scientists qualified to do research in the many disciplines basic to forestry. Some of these scientists are identified with forestry schools at the universities. Others are with biology, chemistry, physics, engineering, or other departments. All have direct potential interest in various aspects of forestry research. They represent a reservoir of skilled research talent that could be brought to bear on difficult forestry problems. Future development of forest technology will require utilization of this research talent effectively.

Of course, a principal responsibility of the colleges and universities is to train people, including the broad training of those who would make a career in research. It is difficult to imagine an adequate training program at the graduate level in an institution without a going research program to serve as the vehicle for advanced training. For this reason, colleges and universities must have strong, well-equipped, and well-staffed research programs if they are to turn out numbers of trained research scientists.

The Federal agencies are highly dependent on the supply of trained scientists turned out by the universities. This is true in the field of forestry research as well as in other research fields. Many scientists in many disciplines will be required to do the research on which a speeded technology in forest resource development depends. Thus, it is in the direct interest of the Federal Government to see strong forestry research programs at the educational institutions.

While some good research is underway now at colleges and universities, the pace with which these institutions have been able to develop

forestry research is far too slow. As pointed out earlier, only about \$7 million is available for forestry research at colleges and universities. Of this total, about \$901,000 is currently being made available from Federal sources through the Hatch Act. The Hatch Act has not proved to be a stimulus to forestry research. Its formula, designed to fit rural agricultural programs, is based on farm crop situations, not forestry. The pressing priorities apparent with many annual farm crop problems have often pushed forestry research needs back again and again with the result that support has been limited, sporadic, and ineffective. This situation is understandable but the cooperative programs that should be possible are not moving ahead in the forestry research fields.

The total effort and the Federal contributions for forestry research are much too small in terms of current and future needs. A program of Federal assistance, such as proposed in the bill, would stimulate development of adequate research programs in the forestry schools and other departments. Experience has shown that cooperative assistance as proposed would stimulate growth and expansion of research. For example, the States now spend on agricultural research, 3.7 times the Federal grant-in-aid funds. They have spent substantially more than the required 50 percent matching amounts for many years. We believe that a program such as is proposed under the authority of the bill is a logical way to progress in forestry research at a satisfactory pace.

The Department believes that the effectiveness of both Federal and State efforts would be improved through the coordination of research that will come about through cooperative programs such as proposed. The joint financing as would be required under the bills would stimulate such coordination. Such coordination would arise through exchange of scientific information, joint participation in regional projects, planning committee activities, central project reporting services, and other devices that have worked well with the Federal-State cooperative programs in agricultural research under the Hatch Act.

The Department, through the Cooperative State Experiment Station Service, plans to administer the cooperative forestry research program under authority of the proposed bills as a companion and coequal program to that of the long-established cooperative agricultural research under authority of the Hatch Act. Even though each program would be aimed at a different set of problems with separate authority adapted to its purposes, there would be much in common between the two programs. Both would involve the States and, generally speaking, the same State-supported colleges and universities. Both would require matching of Federal expenditures. The Department believes the cooperative forestry research program under the proposed bills would be most easily and economically administered through the Cooperative Experiment Station Service. Administration would include responsibility for coordination of the forestry research supported by funds under authority of the proposed bills with forestry research in the Department's Forest Service laboratories and with relevant research in other Federal agencies and at State institutions. There would be the full cooperation of the Forest Service to assist in this task.

There may be some question about the meaning of the bills with respect to eligibility of a State institution not having a forestry school. We recommend that the proposed legislation be amended to clarify this point by changing the second sentence in section 2, lines 10-14, page 2, of the bill as suggested in the Department's report. The suggested amendment would eliminate any doubt that the land-grant colleges would be eligible for assistance under the bill without regard to whether they have forestry schools. Most States have a forestry school or department at a land-grant institution. Regardless of this, however, each State has, at a land-grant institution, graduate training and research programs involving disciplines—plant physiology, genetics, pathology, entomology, engineering, chemistry, and others, that are essential to research on forestry problems and to the graduate training of scientists in the broad field of forestry.

The Department's report also recommended another amendment to add a new section relating to the authorization for appropriations needed to keep current the forest survey under the McSweeney-McNary Act of May 22, 1928. The Senate has already passed S. 3064 which would accomplish the purpose of that proposed amendment. S. 3064 is now before your committee and enactment of that bill would eliminate the need for this amendment to these research assistance bills.

In summary, these bills would be desirable legislation. They would provide a means of stimulating forestry research in each State at land-grant institutions and at such other State institutions that have a forestry school and have graduate training in subjects basic to forestry. They would speed training of forestry research scientists needed now and for the future. They would stimulate cooperation and coordination of research between Federal agencies and educational institutions.

Thank you very much.

Mr. GRANT. Thank you very much for your statement.

Do you have any questions?

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Chairman.

First of all, I would like to thank Mr. Harper for his very fine statement. I am one of those who introduced some of the legislation we are considering today. I introduced legislation in the House similar to S. 3064, and I feel confident this subcommittee will discuss that matter and I am reasonably confident they will soon report it.

If I may, I want to establish a little information for the record concerning the status of the existing Federal research stations, our wonderful forestry research stations in particular.

I am very fortunate in my own district because I have the University of Florida which is a great land-grant college, and also fortunate in having these two great stations we have mentioned: the Forestry Research Station at Olustee and the Naval Stores Research Station close by. As I understand, it certainly is not your feeling that the activities of these Federal research stations will be eliminated or curtailed as a result of this legislation?

Mr. HARPER. No, sir; it would not.

My feeling is that in the whole field of forestry research there is needed a considerable expansion. This expansion should come about by using all of the agencies which are capable of doing research and which are needed in a balanced program. In the Department's view,

these stations at Olustee, that you speak of, one under the administration of Agricultural Research Service and the other under the administration of the Forest Service, would continue with some expansions in their programs in the future.

This bill would strengthen the cooperative research program; that is, the funding of cooperative work at the land-grant college located in Gainesville. So there would be these three institutions doing research in the field of forestry in Florida.

It would be our opinion they should be continued and strengthened.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Thank you, sir.

Now for one final statement.

I am reasonably familiar with this wonderful experiment station work throughout the country. I certainly endorse the idea of using the experiment station idea to develop this program, and I certainly feel through this legislation, as you have indicated, we have a good chance to improve this overall program of forestry research.

Thank you, sir.

Mr. GRANT. Mr. McIntire?

Mr. MCINTIRE. Mr. Chairman, may I make a comment or two?

I want to express my appreciation for the appearance of Dr. Harper and the assistance he has been to me, as well as his associates, in discussing this legislation and trying to clarify some points from the administrative standpoint as well as other aspects of the bill.

I note with interest on page 6 of your statement, Dr. Harper, there has been some resolution of administrative thoughts were this bill enacted. It appears then, the matter of the legislation's administrative coverage, so to speak, has been rather definitely firmed up in the minds of the Department; that is, the program would be covered for administrative purposes in the framework of the cooperative State experimentation service.

Mr. HARPER. That is correct.

Mr. MCINTIRE. In the bill we have simply set down a Director of Cooperative Forest Research. The cooperative station service is, of course, a creation of administrative action and not legislative action.

In this regard would you have a recommendation to the committee as to whether or not the designation of a Director of Legislation is adequate, or should we perhaps incorporate some language a little more specific? I am sure the Department probably has indicated its policy position, but do you have any further thought on this matter and how far we should go? Can you cover it pretty much on the basis of the legislative record?

Mr. HARPER. Mr. McIntire, I think that in our Department report on the original bill we rather favored the original language which left it up to the Department to determine how this would be administered. As you have just indicated, that question has been discussed in the Department and resolved. It would be administered in the cooperative State experimentation station services. I believe that is adequate on this point. In view of this testimony, I believe it would not be necessary to write into the bill how this particular act would be administered.

Mr. MCINTIRE. Does this set a very good legislative record as far as intent is concerned?

Mr. HARPER. I think it does. The legislative history on this point will be very clear.

Mr. McINTIRE. I want to express my appreciation to you and to your associates in the Department, because this is the point on which we have had some rather interesting discussion. I think it was extremely helpful you folks have resolved this matter in order that it may be made a part of the legislative record, and I want to express appreciation for that.

Mr. GRANT. Are there any further questions?

If not, thank you so much for your statement.

Mr. HARPER. Thank you, sir.

Mr. GRANT. The next witness is Mr. R. H. Westveld, director, School of Forestry, University of Missouri.

Mr. McINTIRE. Mr. Chairman, I think Mr. Westveld has others here associated with him in the Association of State Forestry School Directors. I might make the suggestion they join Mr. Westveld, and he will introduce them.

Mr. GRANT. Yes, if they will come around.

Mr. WESTVELD. I would appreciate that, and I will introduce them as they come around.

This is Dr. R. J. Preston, dean, School of Forestry, North Carolina State College; Prof. Albert D. Nutting, director, Department of Forestry, University of Maine, Dr. P. W. Fletcher, director, School of Forestry, Pennsylvania State University; and R. M. Kallander, administrator, substituting for W. F. McCulloch, dean, School of Forestry, Oregon State University.

We have a representation from the entire United States, you might say, regional.

Mr. GRANT. Proceed, and we will be glad to hear from you.

STATEMENT OF R. H. WESTVELD, DIRECTOR OF THE SCHOOL OF FORESTRY, UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, AND CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION ON FORESTRY AT LAND-GRANT AND OTHER STATE INSTITUTIONS; ACCOMPANIED BY R. J. PRESTON, DEAN, SCHOOL OF FORESTRY, NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE; P. W. FLETCHER, DIRECTOR, SCHOOL OF FORESTRY, PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY; A. D. NUTTING, DIRECTOR, SCHOOL OF FORESTRY, UNIVERSITY OF MAINE; AND R. M. KALLANDER, ADMINISTRATOR, FOREST RESEARCH LABORATORY, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Mr. WESTVELD. Chairman Grant and members of the subcommittee, we welcome and appreciate this opportunity to meet with you to present our views on legislation designed to encourage forestry research at State colleges and universities. We are officers and members of the advisory committee of the Commission on Forestry at Land-Grant and Other State Institutions composed of 53 institutions.

I am R. H. Westveld, director of the School of Forestry, University of Missouri, and chairman of the Commission on Forestry at Land-Grant and Other State Institutions. With me are the other two officers and two of the four members of the advisory committee of the commission. They are R. J. Preston, dean, School of Forestry, North Carolina State College; P. W. Fletcher, director, School of Forestry, Pennsylvania State University; A. D. Nutting, director, School of

Forestry, University of Maine; and R. M. Kallander, substituting for W. F. McCulloch, dean, School of Forestry, Oregon State University.

We are appearing before you today in support of this legislation. We know we have a sympathetic audience because five members of this committee have introduced identical bills. We believe the enactment of this legislation is needed to bring graduate education and basic research programs in forestry to a level more nearly comparable to those in other scientific fields. Currently, forestry research receives small Federal financial support.

These bills have two objectives: (1) To expand forestry research at State colleges and universities, thereby accelerating solutions of the Nation's problems of management of forest, range, and watershed lands, and of new and more effective use of forest products; and (2) to stimulate and strengthen graduate education in forest science. More certain financing of forestry research at State colleges and universities through basic Federal support would make it possible to take advantage of the full potential in personnel and facilities at these schools.

EDUCATING SCIENTISTS FOR FOREST RESEARCH

With increased funds, forestry schools can develop the forest scientists needed by private and public research agencies as they expand their research programs beyond the current annual expenditures of \$87 million. I might add Dr. Harper had a figure a little later than mine which is somewhat higher than the \$87 million.

To provide the proper environment for educating forest scientists, schools in the future must have greatly expanded research programs. We believe that in the future the Federal Government should bear more of the cost of the forest research and graduate programs than it has in the past. We agree with the President's Science Advisory Committee report of November 15, 1961, entitled "Scientific Progress, the Universities, and the Federal Government." It recommends:

The Federal Government should continue and enlarge the practice now followed with great success in a few agencies, of providing research support over long terms and for broad objectives.

To date, forestry has not received such support.

EXPANDING FOREST RESEARCH AT STATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The need for much greater effort in forest research is widely recognized because of the certain increased future demands for timber, water, forage crops, wildlife, and other products from forest lands. "Timber Resources for America's Future," published by the U.S. Forest Service in 1959, predicts that the demand for wood in the year 2000 will be 83 percent greater than in 1952. These increased requirements must be met despite constant attrition of forest lands by (1) urban and suburban expansion (2) dams, highways, and transmission lines, and (3) withdrawal of forest lands from production in response to social pressures. Therefore, forest land must be made more productive and wood must be utilized much more completely, if the Nation's future need for wood is to be fulfilled.

The State colleges and universities with forestry research and education programs constitute the greatest unrealized potential for expanded forestry research. These schools have a core of experienced

forest research scientists and many assets not fully utilized because of inadequate budgets. They consult and cooperate with scientists in agronomy, soil science, genetics, agricultural engineering, entomology, botany, chemistry, physics, statistics, agricultural economics, and other fields. Many schools have expensive laboratory equipment such as nuclear reactors, radio carbon laboratories, electron microscopes, controlled environment growth chambers, computing centers, and excellent libraries covering all fields of scientific knowledge which give maximum efficiency to their work. Only on college and university campuses is forestry research supported by the combination of other disciplines, equipment of a specialized nature in related fields, and an adequate library. These assets put the research foresters at the schools in an especially strong position to conduct basic research—a segment of investigation that too long has been neglected in forestry and related fields.

Basic research is essential to the education of scientists. As the report of the President's Science Advisory Committee points out:

The central proposition of this report is that science and the making of scientists go best together. This means that when it can be managed, basic research should be done in, or at least in association with, universities.

Most of the State colleges and universities engaged in forest research are at land-grant institutions which have the added advantage of close association with the Agricultural Extension Service and the State forest service. This assures that research results will reach the forest landowners and managers and the wood-using industries promptly and thus receive early application.

The forestry schools, with a current research budget of nearly \$8 million, are doing about 7.5 percent of all the forestry research. Now 76 percent of the funds for forestry research at the schools come from State and private sources. The State governments have also invested \$12 million in laboratories, greenhouses, and nurseries for forestry research. Thirty of the fifty-three reporting schools have invested heavily in costly computer centers which are used by forestry scientists.

We believe that greater financial aid to forest research at the State colleges and universities by the Federal Government would lead to substantially greater support by the States. This has been demonstrated in agricultural research where under the stimulation of the Hatch Act, which now provides \$35 million annually for agricultural research, the States have increased appropriations faster than the Federal Government and now are spending \$3.5 for every dollar of Federal money.

DEVELOPMENT AND STATUS OF FORESTRY RESEARCH AT STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Forestry research at land-grant and other State institutions began late. Early progress was slow because faculties were small, the great need of forest administrators was for practitioners who could apply simple extensive forestry practices, not research scientists, and few faculty members were themselves qualified to do research. Only recently has professional forestry education, still young compared to other educational fields, achieved sufficient maturity to qualify for developing strong research programs.

The total expenditure for forestry research in colleges and universities in the late thirties was estimated to be approximately \$100,000. Limited expansion of forestry research occurred prior to World War II and, since the war, expansion, in relative terms, has been great. However, the research effort is still small in comparison to agricultural research by the State experiment stations—approximately \$150 million annually while for forestry research, it is about \$6 million. Other State schools spend another \$2 million annually for forestry research. Although the average budget for the year 1961-62 of the 43 reporting schools is \$179,000, 34 of them are below this average and 20 have budgets of less than \$100,000 for the year (fig. 1). Three schools have annual budgets of \$600,000 to \$1 million.

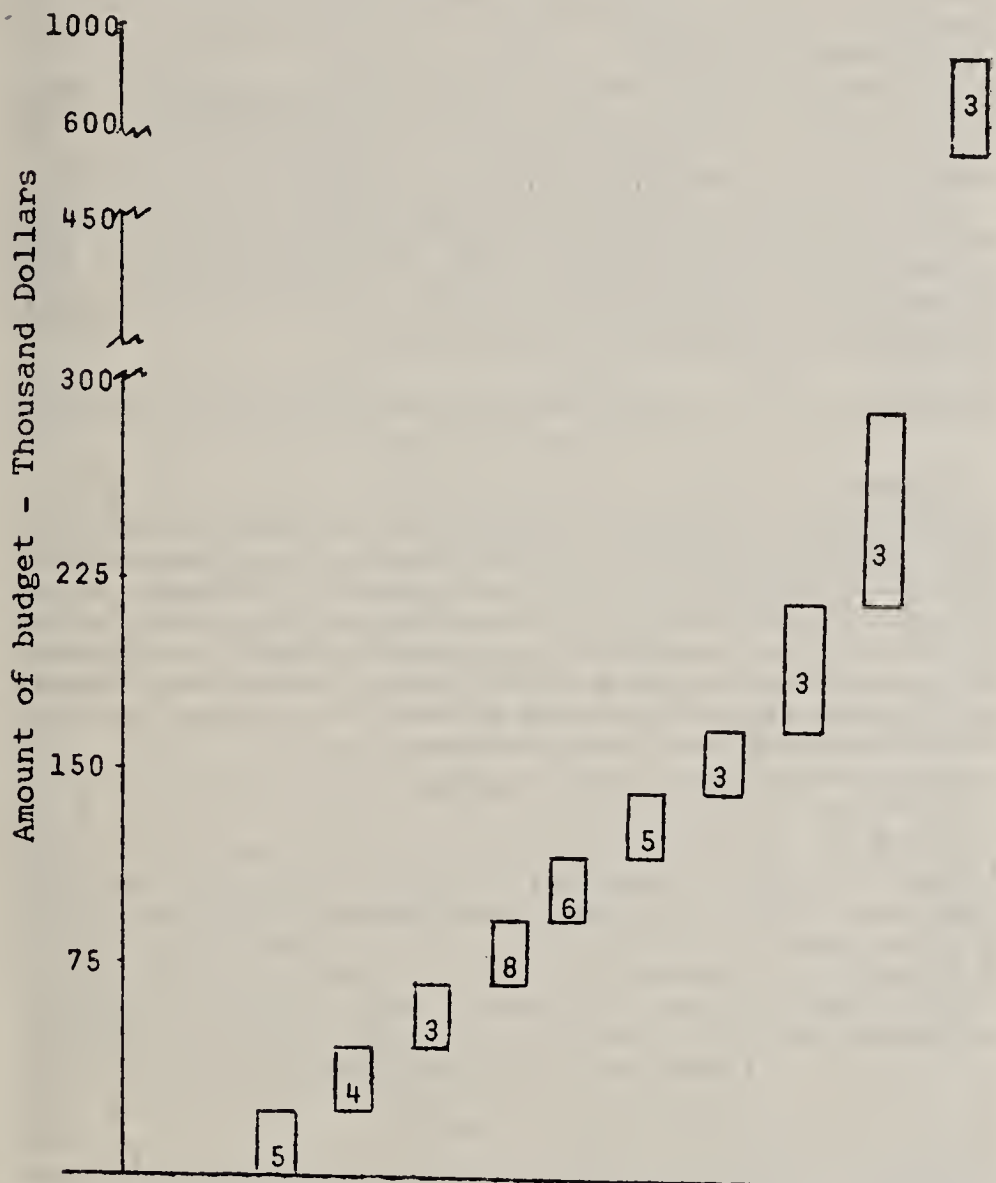


FIGURE 1.—Number of schools with different sized budgets for forestry research, 1961-62 (43 reporting schools).

The State colleges and universities play a smaller role in the total public research effort in forestry than in agriculture. For example, the State experiment stations expend about twice as much as the U.S. Department of Agriculture for agricultural research, but they expend only one-fourth as much as the Department for forestry research.

State funds account for nearly 80 percent of the current expenditures for forestry research at the State colleges and universities. State funds have provided nearly all the money for laboratories and other physical facilities used for forestry research at the schools. They have invested more than \$10 million in 450,000 square feet of research laboratories, nearly \$1 million in tree nurseries, more than \$1 million in greenhouses. They own more than 300,000 acres of forest land, valued at \$28 million, part of which is used for research. Twenty-seven of the schools have electronic computer centers, financed in part from State funds.

The research scientists at the forestry schools are productive. They published 135 bulletins and 637 articles in scientific journals in 1961. They also supervised during the past 5 years the preparation of nearly 2,000 graduate theses which involved research by graduate students.

Obviously forestry research at colleges and universities has made excellent progress—chiefly with State and private funds. In 1961, only 24 percent of the funds came from Federal appropriations and nearly half of the Federal funds were allocated for contract research, thus restricting their use to specific projects.

DEVELOPMENT AND STATUS OF GRADUATE EDUCATION AT STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Programs of graduate study, except for the work at Yale University, were slow to develop. As late as 1957, 22 schools conferred the master's degree and only 6 the doctor's degree. Now 27 schools confer the master's degree and 19 the doctor's degree. The number of doctor's degrees conferred, which averaged 41 annually during the past 5 years, must soon be tripled if basic research in forestry is to be developed on an adequate scale and if the quality of all forestry research is to measure up to that in other sciences. In its report, the President's Science Advisory Committee states:

We believe that the most important graduate degree for scientists will continue to be the Ph. D.

Enrollment of graduate students in forestry is lower than desirable because of the limited number of scholarships, fellowships, and part-time assistantships. Currently about one-half of the nearly 1,000 graduate students receive financial aid in one of these forms. A limited number of graduate students are working toward advanced degrees while employed as instructors. When candidates for degrees devote only part time to education they cannot earn their degrees in the minimum of 1 and 3 years after the baccalaureate degree, respectively, for the master's and doctor's degree. The output of forest scientists with advanced degrees, particularly at the doctorate level, is reduced because of the longer than normal time required to earn the degree. The President's Science Advisory Committee says:

Lack of financial means is probably the greatest single difficulty faced by the American graduate student. It is their lack of means, for example, that is mainly responsible for the undue length of time so often consumed in achieving

the Ph. D. degree. Too many students simply cannot find the money for sustained full-time study and drop out or take part-time jobs that delay their progress and flatten their spirits.

NEED FOR FEDERAL SUPPORT OF FORESTRY RESEARCH AND GRADUATE EDUCATION AT STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Stronger Federal support of forestry research at State colleges and universities is justified on the premise that the Federal Government has a fundamental responsibility in basic research and graduate education which it is not now meeting. The viewpoint of the Federal Government's responsibility is clearly stated by the President's Science Advisory Committee:

Whether the quantity and quality of basic research and graduate education in the United States will be adequate depends primarily upon the Government of the United States. From this responsibility the Federal Government has no escape. Either it will find the policies—and the resources—which permit our universities to flourish and their duties to be adequately discharged—or no one will.

We have already pointed out that the State governments have spent many millions of dollars to provide such facilities as laboratories, greenhouses, nurseries, forest land, and electronic computers for forestry research. Equally important to the pursuit of basic research are the libraries and the scientists in all fields of knowledge which can be drawn upon by forest scientists in the development of their research. Whereas the States have invested \$30 million for these tools of science at their colleges and universities, the Federal Government has invested only \$5 million on these campuses. Yet nowhere is the environment for basic forestry research as ideal as on a college campus.

Today the Federal Government's need for forest research scientists with doctor's degrees is estimated to be equal to the current annual output of 40 persons. Since many of the 53 colleges and universities having forestry research programs and private industries need the same type of personnel, qualified personnel is spread thinly. Federal agencies estimate that they will need to employ annually approximately 100 persons with doctor's degrees for forestry research 10 years hence. The requirement of all forestry research agencies will probably be two to three times this number. Yet, remember that during the last 5 years, the number of Ph. D. degrees conferred annually has averaged only 41. Unless the future needs can be met the quality of forestry research will decline. The responsibility of the Federal Government to assist in developing forest scientists for its own needs should be quite clear.

Not only have the State governments borne nearly all of the costs of facilities for forestry research at their colleges and universities but they, with some support from private industry, are financing about 80 percent of the annual cost of operating these programs.

DESIRABLE FEATURES OF THE LEGISLATION

These bills have many highly desirable features for developing effective forestry research and graduate education programs at State colleges and universities.

The partnership between research and graduate training, provided for in section 2, is advantageous, and in line with the principle stated in the report of the President's Science Advisory Committee—

the process of graduate education and the process of basic research belong together at every possible level. We believe that the two kinds of activity reinforce each other in a great variety of ways and that each is weakened when carried out without the other. * * * The apprentice scientist learns best when he learns in an atmosphere of active research work. * * * In all forms of scientific work a man's effectiveness is multiplied when he has that depth of understanding of his subject that comes only with the experience of working at a research problem.

Matching of Federal funds with State funds or private grants as required by section 4 is a desirable requirement. This would have the effect of requiring the States to meet their full responsibility in forest research.

Section 5 states that the apportionment of funds shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture after consultation with a national advisory board chosen by the schools. We consider this a fundamentally sound arrangement. The principle is preferable to having funds allotted under a fixed formula which may meet current conditions well, but may be very inequitable at some future date as conditions change. Such a stipulation would burden Congress with frequent amendment of the legislation.

Another desirable feature is that authorized funds are grant funds, not contract funds. This gives greater flexibility in use. A research agency needs most of its funds available for flexible use in order to meet changing emphasis and new conditions and to give the program continuity. If too much of its budget comes from contract funds the program will have limited flexibility. In commenting on this subject, the President's Science Advisory Committee says:

But on balance and in the long run the grant is a better instrument than the contract—it is more consistent with the nature of basic research.

Forest research is defined broadly enough in section 7 to allow any State institution to meet its local needs.

SUMMARY

We are gratified with the interest of this committee in the needs of land-grant and other State institutions in forestry research as shown by the five bills introduced by members of the Forestry Subcommittee.

We strongly believe that this legislation is needed to provide the means of (1) expanding forestry research to meet the future demands on our forests and forest industries, and (2) educating the forest scientists so badly needed to carry on forestry research for national benefit.

The schools with their core of scientists in forestry and related fields, specialized laboratories, and libraries have ideal environments for research. They have a strong base upon which to build excellent research programs at minimum cost.

No Federal laws provide a basis for appropriations for grants to States specifically for forestry research.

We believe that the passage of this legislation is needed so that the land-grant and other State institutions can make their proper contri-

bution to forest research and the training of scientists qualified to do the kind of forestry research needed in this scientific age.

I would like at this time to introduce a letter which I have from Ed Stegner of the Conservation Federation of Missouri. I am not going to read this letter. I will just make this comment that the Conservation Federation of Missouri is an organization of 18,000 people in the State of Missouri who are vitally interested in all phases of conservation and they have gone on record as giving their support to these bills.

Mr. GRANT. Without objection the letter will appear in the record at this point.

(The letter follows:)

CONSERVATION FEDERATION OF MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, July 17, 1962.

HON. GEORGE M. GRANT,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Forests,
House Agriculture Committee,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. GRANT: At a meeting of our board of directors on January 14, 1962, the provisions of H.R. 8535, H.R. 9219, H.R. 9200, H.R. 9274, and S. 2403 were reviewed and discussed. It was the consensus of the board that this legislation is needed for the proper development of forestry research at the land-grant and other State institutions. The board voted to support the enactment of this legislation and directed me to ask the members of the Missouri delegation in Congress to support it. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Forests, I wanted you to know of our interest in this legislation and of the action we have taken.

Missouri's 15 million acres of forest land support a substantial amount of wood-using industries which are extremely important to the State's economy. We believe that through research our forests can serve industry more effectively. We believe that an expanded forestry research program would provide the basis for further development of a fine program in farm forestry and fire protection under the administration of the Missouri Conservation Commission. The University of Missouri School of Forestry is in a strong position to take advantage of the financial support which this legislation could provide, because since 1960 it has had available well-equipped research laboratories in the new agriculture building, which was built solely with State appropriations. The school has had a fine record in graduate education and in cooperating with the Forest Service in research, which would be enhanced greatly by the enactment of this legislation.

We speak for an organization of 18,000 members. We hope the committee will see fit to support this legislation.

Sincerely yours,

ED STEGNER, *Executive Secretary.*

Mr. WESTVELD. If you care to have any supplemental statements from the gentlemen who are with me, you may do so. Thank you.

Mr. GRANT. I wish to ask you one question. I notice you set out in your statement that there are, I believe, as of today, 53 forestry schools. I was interested in the statement made by Dr. Harper in regard to these funds, that the bill should probably be amended so that some of these funds may go to schools which necessarily did not have a forest department but which have schools of chemistry and other schools where they would be useful in forestry research.

What is the feeling of your organization as to the limitation of these funds?

Mr. WESTVELD. Let me make this comment first as a point of correction: The 53 institutions to which I referred do not all have forestry schools. There are 53 institutions that have research programs. That is, these are all State institutions. There are 43 States that have forestry schools.

Now, coming to your specific question, we feel that the agricultural experiment stations which do not have forestry schools should be included in eligibility. I would like to comment particularly that in the case of Ohio and Texas—I single those two out because they are particularly good examples—they have very strong and fine research programs in forestry and yet they do not have a forestry school; and they are making a real contribution to the research efforts in those particular States.

Mr. GRANT. Thank you very much.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Westveld, I would like to thank you very much for a very splendid testimony. There are just two questions or observations I would like to make. One is, in our various States in addition to the forestry research by the Department of Agriculture, the schools of forestry, and similar agencies, we have certain work that is done by the States. I have in mind the tree nurseries that we have, for example, in Florida. Could you tell me if there is any liaison now between that type of work and the work carried on by our schools of forestry and the Federal research stations?

Mr. WESTVELD. There is, very definitely. For example, referring to my own State with which I am most familiar, of course, it so happens that the Forestry Division of the Missouri Conservation Commission has a cooperative arrangement with the University of Missouri whereby the forestry division annually gives us a certain sum of money. We consult with them very closely in terms of the kinds of research that we should do. In other words, we are trying to serve them as effectively as we can and I think this is probably typical of what is happening in the other States.

Mr. MATTHEWS. You do not envision any difficulty in that area for this legislation?

Mr. WESTVELD. No. As a matter of fact there are very few forestry organizations that have research programs, so there is no conflict. Of course, the personnel at the colleges and universities are really trained to do research whereas the people with the State forestry organization, for example, are trained as administrators and this is their job, primarily. So I think the relationships are good between the universities and the State forestry organization.

Mr. MATTHEWS. I feel that is certainly true in my own State of Florida and I have such a high regard for all this work I wanted to be sure in your opinion we would not develop these problems or these controversies in these various areas.

Now, one other observation: I am very proud as I know you are of the splendid work industry has done in research. I would imagine we are going to have testimony later from the forest industry. Do you feel the private enterprise segment of the forest industry is agreeable to this kind of legislation?

Mr. WESTVELD. We have been, of course, in close consultation with members of the industry. As a matter of fact, in February I appeared before the legislative committee of the American Pulpwood Association in New York City to express our views and to get their views, and as a result of these discussions some of these amendments which have been proposed have come about, and we feel very strongly at the moment that we do have the backing of the industry—later testimony will possibly reveal this. So I think we do have the support of the industry at this point.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Speaking as one Congressman being cognizant of a big national debt I know Members of Congress are going to be interested in about how much money this will cost. If private industry has done such a good job as they have done in this area we surely don't want to do anything to discourage their future participation and we don't want to do anything that would lead them to not be cooperative with this program. I know you agree with that statement.

Thank you very much.

Mr. WESTVELD. I would like to make one further comment. We have rather close association with the Forestry Association in Missouri. It so happens a branch of the Central States Forestry Experiment Station is right on the campus of the University of Missouri. As a matter of fact our offices are together. We are provided housing in the agricultural building for these people. We are in constant consultation with them in order to develop good cooperative relationships and to see to it that we are all familiar with what the other fellow is doing so there is going to be no duplication of effort, so I would say again here as far as the Federal agency is concerned that we have excellent relationships and I think this again is an example of what prevails in other States.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Thank you.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Chairman, I have a suggestion to the sponsors of this legislation. I happen to be one of the Members who is opposed to most Federal aid to education proposals. I think I can see a very clear distinction here because of the fact that such a large percentage of our forest lands are under Federal ownership and off the tax rolls but there are lots of people in Congress in both parties who take a dim view of many aid to education proposals. I think it might be well to have something in the record and possibly in the report which will point out this distinction, if it is valid.

Mr. GRANT. Mr. McIntire.

Mr. MCINTIRE. Mr. Chairman, may I make an observation to Mr. Teague's point. I think the distinction is valid.

The Agricultural Marketing Act does provide a basis for cooperative marketing research and we ought also to consider this legislation in the context of the Hatch Act, which is the basic Federal authorization for funding in cooperative agricultural research work. I think some of us who have worked on this legislation have been very specific in our thinking that we are strictly over in the area of cooperative funding for research purposes and not over into the area of funding for education in the broad sense. This is strictly orientated into the area of cooperative funding in research work and not strictly on the academic side.

Your comment, Mr. Teague, I think is appropriate and I hope this is the understanding. It certainly has been my understanding that we are working in a traditional framework of the land-grant college system, the Hatch Act, and other cooperative arrangements for research, whether on one hand it be in the broader field of agriculture, or as in this instance, in the specific field of forestry.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. If the gentleman will yield, I assume it is true that successful research and development inures to the Federal Government and the general public to a large extent.

Mr. GRANT. We would certainly be glad to have any of the other gentlemen to make any comment they wish to.

Mr. McINTIRE. I don't want to be presumptuous but in this group associated with Mr. Westveld today is Mr. Albert Nutting, who is director of the school of forestry at the University of Maine. As I indicated in my testimony, some of my preliminary discussions which led up to my introducing this legislation were with Mr. Nutting and I am delighted that he is here and I am happy to introduce him to the committee.

Mr. NUTTING. Mr. Chairman, I won't take your time in going into detail because I agree with what Dr. Westveld has said in his testimony as chairman of our committee. I do come from one of the old forestry schools in the country. We started in 1903. Maine is also a State whose economy is based on forests and the products from the forest. Eighty-five percent of our land is in forests. I worked, as Congressman McIntire says, closely with him on this legislation because I think we badly need the assistance and cooperation of the Federal Government in order to have an effective research program in our State.

I am well acquainted with our forest industry people. I have talked with them in all branches. The lumber branch and in our pulp and paper and with the principles of this bill and they do support it and believe in it. I am very happy to be here.

I will submit a brief statement to the committee and before closing I want to say that I also am very much interested in the bill to increase the forest survey funds. As a former State forester I attempted a number of times to have our survey made earlier in Maine and I would like very much to see it on a basis so that it would be done in each State at least once in 10 years.

Mr. GRANT. Thank you very much. Your statement will be filed in the record without objection.

(The prepared statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF ALBERT D. NUTTING, DIRECTOR OF THE SCHOOL OF FORESTRY,
UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

I am Albert D. Nutting, director of the school of forestry at the University of Maine in Orono, Maine. I am representing the school and the advisory committee of the forestry schools as a regional member of their legislative committee.

I want to approve and endorse the statements of our committee chairman, Dr. Westveld. I believe he has well expressed the thinking of the forestry school executives over the country. The school executives in New England and other Northeastern States whom I represent are very much interested in H.R. 8535 and companion bills and believe it is essential legislation if we are to make needed progress in forest research and training.

The school of forestry at the University of Maine had its beginning in 1903 and has been giving forestry degrees since that time, which makes it one of the oldest forestry schools in the Nation. We have a student body of 225. Approximately half of our students come from other States in the Northeast. This is a pattern which has been followed for many years.

Maine's economy is based on the products from its forest land. Over 85 percent of our land is in forests, and one-third of our working people are employed by wood-using industries. Pulp and paper manufacture is the leading industry of the State. Recreation, quite largely based on the use of forest areas, is our second most important industry in the State. This indicates why Maine and the university are very much interested in the training of foresters and need a broad research program in timber growing, marketing, and manufacturing, as well as the other uses of forest land.

Until recent years there has been very little public-supported research in forest land management or products in Maine. At the present time we have a forest research budget of about \$75,000 with a gross income from forest products in Maine of over \$500 million.

The school of forestry at the university is trying to build up its graduate student program. At the present time we have four graduate students in forestry and two in wildlife management. H.R. 8535 could provide a means of building our graduate program to a level which would provide needed research workers and well-trained foresters for other forest purposes.

I believe the University of Maine illustrates quite well the fact that forestry and research has both local and regional aspects and needs.

Maine supplies wood-base products to all Northeastern States and, in the case of paper, to many other areas of the country. As mentioned above, our students come from many States to the University of Maine. Maine is the recreation land for a large population from New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, as well as other nearby States.

This indicates why the Federal Government has a stake in our forests and should be supporting our research programs. We need local research which can best be done at a State institution. The same species of trees vary in their growing habits and problems by regions. Successful research in different areas of the country need to be tried and applied from other regions before they are proven successful locally. We have widely varying problems from the southern section of Maine to the northern. This means there are many unsolved problems which need competent men studying them if they are to be solved.

I have discussed H.R. 8535 with Maine forest industry leaders. They agree with its purpose and principles. I hope this committee will give this bill thought and approval.

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Chairman, as long as we are getting into geographical representation here I wonder if I might take this time to go from Maine out to the west coast, since we have a representative of the Oregon State University here.

I introduced a companion bill to the one before us, H.R. 9220, in September of last year, and since then I have been in close conference with the representatives of the States of Washington and Oregon, including representatives of our land-grant college, Washington State University, and the University of Washington where we have a fine school of forestry. And I have had quite a long consultation on this legislation with Dean Marckworth; also the commissioner of the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Bart L. Cole, who has been very interested in this legislation; and then I have had discussions with both Dean Price and Mr. McCulloch of the Oregon State University. At this time, just for the record, Mr. Chairman, I thought of a statement Dean Price made to us when we were on our subcommittee trip and had a hearing out in Oregon, which I assume the chairman will remember, concerning this problem of research in forestry. It was a very articulate statement which simplified the subject in these words:

One hundred years ago our forests were in our way. Even less than 100 years ago forests were burned to make room for farms and livestock. Forests were regarded as unlimited and inexhaustible and what was important was to grow food crops that would be sold for cash. But this situation has certainly changed today. We know now our forest resources are not inexhaustible. Insects and diseases are taking great toll, new forests must be established. Improvements are needed, better understanding of forest soils is needed, better watershed management for maximum water and tree yield must be discovered.

I think there, probably, is the simple distilled statement of what is the problem we are trying to help solve with the legislation that is before us today.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the names that I have mentioned who represent the forest industry in the great States of Washington and Oregon are in agreement in their support of this legislation. They feel it will advance the training of young forestry scientists and technicians, that it will promote more efficient watershed management,

that it will improve management of forest rangeland and it will overall advance the science of forest management.

With your permission, Mr. Chairman, and that of the committee, I would like to submit for the record the statements made by these gentlemen in letters to me, including a recent one just received this morning, which Mr. McIntire might be interested in.

Dean Marckworth of the University of Washington has had a chance to study the amendments, Mr. McIntire, that you have proposed recently to your own bill. And in this letter which I will introduce into the record he says:

I have gone over Mr. McIntire's proposed changes and his comments relative thereto and it seems to me that these have clarified a number of points on which there were questions in the original bill.

Mr. GRANT. Without objection the material will be filed in the record.

(The documents follow:)

STATEMENT OF F. E. PRICE, DEAN OF AGRICULTURE AND DIRECTOR OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY

Forestry produces Oregon's greatest source of primary income and income from agriculture is the second largest source. This relationship is relatively recent, as agriculture was in first place incomewise for many years. During these many years when agriculture was producing the greatest annual income in Oregon and in other Pacific Northwest States, many problems were recognized and more food and fiber were in demand to meet the needs of our rapidly growing Nation.

Our agricultural leaders and our statesmen found themselves in agreement that research and only research could answer many of the problems confronting the Nation's producers of food and fiber. State agricultural experiment stations were organized as a part of the State land-grant colleges and universities and were financed by funds from their respective State legislatures. The agricultural experiment station in Oregon was established in 1883. The same year the Congress passed the Hatch Act authorizing the Congress to assist or cooperate in financing agricultural research at the State agricultural experiment stations through grants of funds to the stations. The Hatch Act was supplemented in later years by the Adams, Purnell, and Bankhead-Jones Acts and the Research and Marketing Act of 1947, all providing for grant funds to the State agricultural experiment stations.

Legislation was also passed in the early years for agricultural research by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This cooperative effort in agricultural research has been unequaled by any Nation in the world. It has resulted in adequate food production for our rapidly growing population through new methods and efficiencies and made possible this production with a smaller percent of our population.

It has been the basis for phenomenal industrial development in this country by releasing workers from food production for work in industry. Only 12 percent of our population is currently engaged in the production of our food and fiber. One hundred years ago this was nearly reversed.

One hundred years ago forests were in our way. Even less than 100 years ago forests were burned to make room for farming and livestock. Forests were regarded as unlimited and inexhaustible. What was important was to grow food crops that could be sold for cash. This situation has changed.

We know now our forest resources are not inexhaustible. Insects and diseases are taking great tolls. New forests must be established. Genetic improvements are needed. Better understanding of forest soils is needed. Better watershed management for maximum water and tree yield must be discovered.

The first recognition of forestry needs resulted in the organization of the U.S. Forest Service. This organization has done much for advancement of forestry in this country.

Oregon has recognized the importance of forestry as a basic industry in recent years and has increased findings of forest research. Much more is needed.

I believe the provisions of H.R. 8535 are needed to advance forest research at State colleges and universities where young scientists are being trained to staff private, Federal and State agencies engaged in scientific management and reestablishment of forests on our cutover lands. Forest research must be expanded at these institutions to strengthen the teaching programs needed to train the forestry scientists that are needed now and will continue to be needed by these agencies. I believe the passage of H.R. 8535 would advance much-needed forest research as the Hatch Act and related acts have aided in the advance of agricultural research. There are 36,250 owners of timberland in Oregon. They need research assistance. I urge the passage of H.R. 8535 as a major step in advancing (1) the science of forest management, (2) our forest rangeland management, (3) more efficient watershed management, and (4) the training of young forestry scientists and technicians.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON,
COLLEGE OF FORESTRY,
Seattle, July 19, 1962.

HON. CATHERINE MAY,
*U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MRS. MAY: If you recall, I spoke to you some months ago when you were in Seattle relative to Congressman McIntire's proposed legislation in support of forest research at institutions of higher learning—H.R. 8535.

I understand that there is to be a hearing on this bill in Washington at 10 a.m. on Monday, July 23. I have gone over Mr. McIntire's proposed changes and his comments relative thereto and it seems to me that these have clarified a number of points on which there were questions in the original bill.

I appreciate your interest in this legislation and hope that you will be able to give it your full support. I am sure it will be of assistance in strengthening our forest resource and its value.

My kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

GORDON D. MARCKWORTH, *Dean.*

STATE OF WASHINGTON,
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES,
Olympia, Wash., December 1, 1961.

HON. CATHERINE MAY,
*Member of Congress,
Yakima, Wash.*

DEAR CATHERINE: Reference is made to your letter of November 2 concerning your bill H.R. 9220.

Recently, we received from Congressman Don Magnuson a copy of S. 2403, together with several questions from Don. We find that this S. 2403 is identical to your bill and therefore our comments to Don Magnuson will be of interest to you.

Enclosed is a copy of Don Magnuson's letter of August 31, and our answer of October 30.

As mentioned in our letter to Don, we are very much interested and highly favorable to legislation.

Very truly yours,

BERT L. COLE, *Commissioner.*

OCTOBER 30, 1961.

HON. DON MAGNUSON,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR DON: Reference is made to your letter of August 31, 1961, concerning legislation for a program of Federal matching funds to State-supported colleges and universities for research in forestry.

Needless to say, we are very much interested and highly favorable to such legislation.

With regard to your specific questions, our comments follow:

1. The State of Washington, through the Department of Natural Resources, is active in a program of forestry research. Our program, however, is limited by a rather meager appropriation and we have only one full-time

research forester presently engaged on problems in rehabilitating nonstocked and poorly stocked lands. In addition, we have some informal and personal type research which is being carried on by our forestry personnel in their spare time. If we had the funds and facilities, no doubt we could formalize and develop considerable information from the personal observations made by our men. Their observations cover a wide range of forestry activities.

Enclosed is a copy of the Second Biennial Report of the Department of Natural Resources. On pages 16 and 17 you will find information concerning cooperative research of the department. Other information in this report indicates the broad scope of activity by our department and the areas in which research is needed.

2. The Department cooperates with both the University of Washington and Washington State University on research projects. For example—the Institute of Forest Products of the University of Washington has a well organized minimum staff to work on forest research problems. They are in urgent need of funds to expand this program to meet the increasing research demand. A member of the department of natural resources is also a member of the forest products commission which in turn is an advisory board to the institute of forest products. We also have been and currently are working with Washington State University in planting experiments. Small scale projects, such as fertilization of Christmas trees have also been under study in conjunction with the University of Washington. A recent project in cooperation with Washington State University involves employment of an entomologist to study the European pine shoot moth in an attempt to develop methods of controlling it through the use of sprays.

With Washington State University, our Department has been active during the past year in establishing a forestry and range research center on several thousand acres of State lands in the Clallam Creek area. This area lies about 20 miles southwest of Wenatchee and includes a wide variety of forest and range conditions and problems. It is our expectation that this center will provide the State university and others interested in range and forestry problems with a practical on-the-ground research area where our east-side conditions prevail. Lack of funds has hampered WSU's progress in setting up this program as rapidly as had been hoped.

A further tie between the University of Washington, Washington State University, and the department of natural resources is indicated by the fact that the dean of forestry of University of Washington and the director of agricultural sciences of Washington State, Washington are both members of the five-man board of natural resources which controls the department of natural resources. Forest research and related activities are a frequent topic of concern and consideration by the board of natural resources at its monthly meetings.

3. We are highly in favor of aid to forestry research in our State. We can assure you that any assistance given to the University of Washington, Washington State University, and our department of natural resources will prove of great value to the future of forestry and the forest industry.

Under section 5 of the proposed bill S. 2403, we are concerned from the standpoint of having adequate representation by the Western States on the National Advisory Board. We hope that provision will be made for representation in proportion of the importance of industry in our area.

Sincerely yours,

BERT L. COLE, *Commissioner.*

PACIFIC NORTHWEST SECTION,
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF RANGE MANAGEMENT,
OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY,
Corvallis, Oreg., July 10, 1962.

HON. CATHERINE MAY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MRS. MAY: At its last annual meeting, the Pacific Northwest Section of the American Society of Range Management passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That the Pacific Northwest section, through official contract with the U.S. Senators and Representatives in Washington and Oregon, vigorously support the current proposed act to appropriate additional funds for research in the field of forestry and range management and that we encourage other sections and our national office to also give support to this act."

This is to let you know officially of our action with the hope that you will do everything you can to stimulate research activity at the Federal level and, where you have opportunity, at the State level in these important fields of range management and forestry. These are extremely important natural resources throughout the West and stable range and forest resources are vital to the economy of the Northwest.

Our section of the American Society of Range Management consists of about 325 members and we represent professional range management specialists, ranchers who are taking the use and management of their range resources very seriously, and a small cross section of game management specialists, sportsmen, and business people interested or concerned with the stability of the range resource.

If you wish more specific information on the nature of research needs in the range resources and management area, we will provide you with the best information we have available.

Very sincerely yours,

CHARLES E. POULTON,
President.

AUBURN UNIVERSITY,
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION SYSTEM,
Auburn, Ala., October 25, 1961.

HON. CATHERINE MAY,
House of Representatives.
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN MAY: As head of a department of forestry located at a land-grant university I am especially interested in your bill to strengthen forestry research. This interest is shared by all members of the commission on forestry at land-grant and other State institutions. At a meeting of the commission held in Minneapolis, Minn., on October 8, 33 representatives of these institutions from 28 States unanimously endorsed the bill in principle.

I would appreciate receiving 25 copies of H.R. 9220 for use in soliciting support of State and regional organizations in this legislation.

Enactment of this bill by the Congress early in 1962 will make possible a program of forestry and related research that, in my opinion, is about 30 years past due. You are to be commended for taking the leadership in introducing this bill.

Very truly yours,

W. B. DEVALL, *Head.*

WASHINGTON STATE FORESTRY CONFERENCE,
Seattle, Wash., November 24, 1961.

HON. CATHERINE MAY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM: At its 40th annual conference, this organization adopted the following resolution regarding the supporting of forestry research by the Government:

"In the past, forestry research has received comparatively little financial support from our Federal and State Governments, although almost unlimited funds have been provided for research in agriculture. The advancement of forestry is dependent upon research, both basic and applied. Much of the basic research has been conducted by the forestry schools, primarily through faculty directed graduate students. However, this work has been seriously handicapped by lack of funds. The Federal Government has for many years cooperated with the States in fire prevention, reforestation, forest management, and various special studies. There is now before Congress legislation which would enable the Government to expand its cooperation to include forestry research on a matching basis with State-supported forestry schools having adequate graduate programs: Therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That this Washington State Forestry Conference endorse such legislation (as set forth in Senate bill 2403 and House bill 8535) provided that it contain equitable methods for distribution of available funds and urge our Representatives in both Houses of Congress to vigorously support the passage

of this legislation at the next session of the Congress, and that a copy of this resolution be sent not only to the Members of Congress from our State, but also to Senator Stennis and Representative McIntire, authors of the legislation now before Congress."

It can be said that forest land is under more pressure to produce than is any other major classification of lands. This pressure involves the production of many values, including timber, recreation, water, grazing, etc. As the pressures increase even further, management techniques must become more intensive. The intensification of these technical management measures will require ever-more research for their solution. It is for this reason the conference passed this resolution.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM H. LARSON, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY,
SCHOOL OF FORESTRY,
Corvallis, Oreg., November 21, 1961.

HON. CATHERINE MAY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN MAY: I appreciate that this note will arrive in your office while you are at home. However, I did wish to place on the record the thanks of professional foresters, recognizing your fine work on behalf of forest research. This significant area of natural resource management has been too long neglected, and we are grateful that you are giving it your support. Our thanks for your introduction of H.R. 9220.

Sincerely,

W. F. McCULLOCH, *Dean.*

Mr. HARDING. I would like to add right here that not only are Washington and Oregon wholeheartedly in support of this fine legislation but I have here a telegram from Dean Ernest Wohletz of the College of Forestry, the University of Idaho, and they are also in full support of this bill. I would like to ask unanimous consent to include this telegram at this point in the record and state further that this is the type of legislation I like to see come before the subcommittee. So far, with the fine statements from Congressman McIntire, Senator Stennis, and Dr. Harper and now Dr. Westveld the support has been unanimous. I do not know when the opposition is going to come in here to testify but it certainly appears that this bill is one that has only proponents.

The support of this legislation has certainly been impressive to me.

Mr. GRANT. Thank you. Without objection the telegram will be included in the record at this point.

(The telegram follows:)

MOSCOW, IDAHO, July 20, 1962.

Congressman RALPH R. HARDING,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.:

I support principles involved in H.R. 8535 along with amendments which McIntire proposes to make. Urge your careful consideration of this bill as it would if passed have a profound influence on forest research in Idaho.

ERNEST WOILETZ,
Dean, College of Forestry, University of Idaho.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. I think for the record I should state also I have word from the University of California in support of the legislation.

Mr. GRANT. We will be glad to hear from our friend from North Carolina.

Mr. PRESTON. I am Dean Preston from North Carolina State College. The South has a somewhat different forestry problem than the rest of the country. Over 60 percent of the land of the South is reforested. Much of this land is relatively unproductive because most of it is owned privately by small individuals. Most of the forest industries in the South are small and many of them are not able to finance their own research programs. Hence they are quite dependent upon public research in order to remain in competitive position.

In my position nothing can help the economic position of the South more than getting their forest lands, this 60-plus percent of their total land area, into a full productive condition.

Mr. GRANT. Thank you very much.

Are there any other statements, Doctor, from anyone in your group?

Mr. FLETCHER. I have a prepared statement which in the interest of time I will just file with the committee which alludes to several thoughts coming from the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. GRANT. It will be included in the record at this point.

(The prepared statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF PETER W. FLETCHER, DIRECTOR, SCHOOL OF FORESTRY,
PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

I am Peter W. Fletcher, director of the School of Forestry, the Pennsylvania State University. I welcome this opportunity to meet with the committee and present this brief statement of my views about the need for increased support to strengthen forestry research and graduate education at the forestry schools.

Because these are the objectives of the several bills, Penn State favors them, and I favor them, officially and personally. I sincerely hope that a final legislative draft can be written which will have the support of all interests, both public and private, at Federal and State levels. Writing such legislation is a task far beyond my ability. I speak only to Pennsylvania's needs and to the educational principle of freedom of inquiry.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FOREST RESEARCH NEEDS

With 53 percent of Pennsylvania's land surface in forest growth, our wood using industries alone contribute about 5 percent of the State's total value of production and related activities of manufacturing industries. Of the \$1.2 billion annually contributed by our wood-using industries to the economy of the Commonwealth at the manufacturing level, only 0.025 percent is invested in forest research by Federal, State, and private interests. We can't take much pride in this low level of support, particularly when a research investment of at least 1.25 percent is often considered essential to the healthy growth, development, and change of many industries and the communities where they are located.

As you know, Pennsylvania has moved far toward an industrial and business economy from the farm economy of earlier times. Industries based on forest resources, including wood, outdoor recreation, water, and wildlife, now account for 35 percent of our total farm and forest values at the manufactured or consumer level. Further research is needed to assure wise development and use of our forest lands so that these areas and resources can make even greater contributions to the flagging economy of rural areas. Outstanding research needs—to guide the decisions of policymakers—include (1) research in new uses of wood and wood fiber, (2) basis for recognizing the quality of forest sites for tree growth, water, and wildlife production, and (3) economic studies to enable both public and private interests to meet the greatly increased demands for outdoor recreation.

Penn State's Agricultural Experiment Station now invests 5 percent of its funds for forestry research. Of the \$214,000 budgeted for this purpose for 1962-63, 25 percent is from Federal sources, 50 percent is from State sources, and 25 percent is from foundations, forest industries, and other private grant and con-

tract sources. Our forest industries now pay \$62 million in Federal taxes, but only 1.4 percent of the forestry research total. However, they are showing a willingness to help seek additional funds for forestry research.

FREEDOM OF INQUIRY

As you know, the forest industries have given serious consideration to this legislative proposal. I have encouraged this. A key consideration to them, and to me, is that this legislation be drafted to guard against possible loss of academic freedom. I am not afraid to accept Federal funds because I'm confident that Pennsylvanians will find some way to far oversubscribe Federal contributions and thereby remain the majority stockholder. As Dr. R. H. Westveld has pointed out, the States have stayed well ahead of Federal contributions to agricultural research financed under provisions of the Hatch Act. I like the fund-matching idea of the proposed legislation because this will spur State and private interests to work with the school heads to secure State and private support, and also become more intimately acquainted with their school's research and graduate education programs.

Like many others, I have seen Federal controls move in on those States and communities which default on their own local responsibilities. I don't think that Pennsylvanians will let such a vacuum develop in forestry education and research. In fact, I'm counting on it. Therefore, I join the several Pennsylvania organizations and associations who have already reported that they endorse, in principle, the proposed legislation. I am confident that, if enacted, our school of forestry can better discharge its research and graduate education functions without being unduly influenced either by Government interests, on the one hand, or private interests, on the other.

In this connection, the record over many years shows that the educational function has not been unduly influenced by the Hatch Act. First, research proposals originate at the educational institutions themselves, not in Washington. Second, the funds are administered by a "benign" branch of the Department of Agriculture which is not itself actively engaged in land management. I believe that such an arrangement would be highly desirable in the long run.

STATEMENT OF R. M. KALLANDER, ADMINISTRATOR, FOREST RESEARCH LABORATORY, OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY

Mr. KALLANDER. Mrs. May and gentlemen, I am very happy to have this opportunity to speak for Dean McCulloch who, if he were here, would make the statement that he and others in Oregon State and in the Western States are vitally interested in this legislation. It is gratifying to hear the statement by a number of you people concerning communications with people in the Western States.

I would like to add to this that Congressman Cooley, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, would have received a wire from Mr. Glascock of the Forestry Conservation Association, which represents the Western States, in which he stated this group supports the principles of the bill.

Also Mr. McCracken, executive vice president of Western Forest Industries, asked me to indicate to this group today that his organization supports the principles of the bill and he would be glad to furnish a letter to this effect if it is required.

I cannot let this opportunity pass without indicating why the people of Oregon are so interested in this proposal. We have in Oregon some 62 million acres of land of which 30 million, or one-half, are in forests. Fifteen million are controlled by the Federal Government, 1 million by State, county, and municipalities, and 10 million by over 30,000 private forest land owners.

A number of years ago the State of Oregon enacted legislation on behest of the forest industry to support forest research in the State

through a 5-cents-per-thousand severance tax on all timber harvested, so you see we have a forest research program underway, and industry and public agencies have been working together very closely for quite some time and there is strong interest on the part of both. I am sure when the details of the bill have been ironed out there will be much more supporting evidence. Thank you.

Mr. GRANT. Thank you very much.

(The prepared statement of Mr. Kallander follows:)

STATEMENT OF R. M. KALLANDER, ADMINISTRATOR, FOREST RESEARCH LABORATORY,
OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. May, gentlemen, I am R. M. Kallander, administrator of the Forest Research Laboratory at Oregon State University. It is a pleasure to be here today representing Dean McCulloch, School of Forestry, Oregon State University. If he were here today, he would tell you that he and many others in forestry in Oregon and in the Western States are vitally interested in the proposed legislation in support of forest research at our State institutions of higher learning. Also, I particularly want to thank Mrs. May for commenting on statements presented by Dean McCulloch and Dean Price, director of the Oregon Agricultural Experimental Station, before this Subcommittee on Forests in Portland on October 6, 1961.

Dr. Westveld and others have very ably outlined our thinking on value and need for the legislation. I should like to point out some of the sources of support for the proposal. In addition to the communications received by Mrs. May and Messrs. Harding and Teague in support of the legislation, I believe Chairman Cooley received a wire from Western Forestry and Conservation Association, representing the Western States, endorsing principles of the legislation. The West Coast Lumbermen's Association and Western Pine Association will have their views expressed through Mr. Bill Hammerle of the National Forest Industries Council. A fourth organization, the Western Forest Industries Association, through its executive vice president, Mr. J. W. McCracken, asked me to inform the committee that this organization supports the principle of the legislation. A letter so stating will be provided by Mr. McCracken, if this is needed. The State foresters of the Western States, through the Association of State Foresters, support the principles of the bill. There will be much more support forthcoming as details of the bill stabilize.

I can't let this opportunity pass without indicating why we in Oregon so strongly favor this proposal to support forest research in our colleges and universities. Here are some of the reasons:

Oregon leads the Nation in the volume of commercial standing timber and in production of lumber and plywood. We have 21 percent of the commercial timber and produce 22 percent of the lumber and 55 percent of the plywood manufactured in the United States.

Oregon encompasses some 62 million acres; 30 million acres are in forests, 4 million of these acres are considered noncommercial or high elevation alpine types and practically all are in public ownership, and 26 million acres are classified as commercial forest lands. Fifteen million acres are owned by the Federal Government, 1 million acres are owned by State, county and municipal government, and 10 million acres are in private ownership. The gross State forest product runs well over a billion dollars a year. Roughly, 80,000 people earn almost \$450 million a year while several thousand additional workers earn their livelihood indirectly from the forest industry. Almost 60 percent of the State's economy derives from the forest resources. No matter what the future may bring in the way of new industries, Oregon will always be a leader in supplying the Nation's needs for forest products.

The forest industry realizes its obligations in this regard by supporting forest research through a harvest tax that provides approximately \$400,000 a year for research in forest products utilization and forest management. These are some of the reasons why both private and public forest agencies are united in support of this bill to encourage research. Legislation of this nature is one of the important keys to supplying the technically skilled scientist to do the job and the research effort to help find the answers to forestry problems in growing and managing forests, utilizing the raw material, and marketing the resulting forest products.

With reference to H.R. 8335, I think Congressman McIntire has done a superb job in uniting the various forest interests, both private and public, so that all can support this fine piece of legislation. Research in forestry has been much too slow in getting underway. Passage of this bill well may be the beginning of a new era in forest research.

Particularly gratifying was Dr. Harper's statement on administration of forest research funds through CSESS as a companion and coequal program to agricultural research under the Hatch Act. I am sure the forest industry subscribes to this proposal. There is a long and fine history of cooperation among the USFS, the forest industry, and the institutions of higher learning. Dr. Harper's statement bears this out.

There appears to be universal agreement that forest research in our State colleges and universities needs to be stimulated and stronger and more productive programs developed. The proposal before this committee, if enacted into law, would provide a giant step in the right direction.

Mr. McINTIRE. I want the record to show I deeply appreciate the cooperation of Mr. Westveld and his associates. We have been in contact over many, many months in an effort to have a clear understanding of what we are trying to do in this legislation. I also appreciate Mr. Nutting and others coming along to appear before this committee.

Mr. WESTVELD. Thank you. We appreciate the opportunity to be here.

Mr. GRANT. The next witness is Dr. George F. Dow, Director of the Experiment Station, University of Maine.

Mr. McINTIRE. Mr. Chairman, I should like the privilege of introducing Mr. Dow to the committee, for Dr. Dow is not only director of our experiment station at the University of Maine but is also affiliated with the land-grant colleges in an association and legislative capacity. He is a man I have known for many years and he has done very excellent work in our Maine experiment station and excellent administrative work in stations throughout the country. I am sure his statement today will be a very important addition to the testimony in relation to this legislation.

Dr. Dow, we are very happy to have you.

STATEMENT OF DR. GEORGE F. DOW, DIRECTOR, MAINE EXPERIMENT STATION, UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

Mr. Dow. Mr. Chairman and members of the House Committee on Agriculture, my name is George F. Dow. I am the director of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station. I appear before you today representing all of the State station directors as I speak for the Legislative Committee of the Agricultural Experiment Stations Sections in the American Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities.

The proposed legislation included in H.R. 8535, to provide an expanding program of research in forestry, has strong support from our land-grant colleges and State universities. The directors of the State Agricultural Experiment Stations, at their annual meeting in Kansas City on November 14, 1961, voted their approval of H.R. 8535 and identical bills. The executive committee of the American Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities has likewise voted support of these bills. It also is my understanding that the Forestry School Executives at their annual meeting in October were unanimous in the support of this proposed legislation.

IMPORTANCE OF FORESTS

The forests and related rangelands of the United States are among this country's most important resources. The importance of forestry, and its direct and indirect benefits for all our citizens, justify a substantial expansion in the research program.

Timber is a great renewable natural resource with many known uses and many others possible through research. One-third of the total land area in the United States is in forests. The Nation has nearly one-half billion acres of commercial forest land. Half of our States have over 40 percent of their land area in forests. One-quarter of the States have a much higher percentage, with one State having 86 percent in forest land. All States and citizens are users of forest products and the water and outdoor recreation which come from our woodlands. Well-managed forests are essential to clean water supplies and outdoor recreation, as well as for timber growing. The income received from the forests, and the price paid by the consumer for forest products in the future, will be governed by future timber supplies and how well and completely the forest crops are used. Improvements can be made only through research and its application.

Over 10 billion cubic feet of timber are harvested annually in the United States and coastal Alaska. This provides work for 1¼ million workers in the actual production of these wood products, with gross wages of over \$5 billion annually. The 1954 Timber Resource Review stated that total employment in timber-connected industries included 3.4 million man-years with wages of \$11 billion.

FUTURE TIMBER REQUIREMENTS

This rather startling information is taken from "Land and Water Resources," a policy guide of USDA, May 1962, page 41:

The projected demand for timber for 1980 is 16 billion cubic feet, or about one-third above the current annual consumption. Needed growth to meet this demand is estimated at 68 million board feet, or about 44 percent above present production. Projected growth, based on the continuation of recent trends and no significant changes in the area of forest land, would fall short of needed growth by about 14 percent. Deficits of about 28 percent would occur in growth of eastern softwoods and western species.

Research to improve our timber production is a necessity to prepare for the future. Growing timber as a crop requires many years from seedling to harvest. Much of the lumber supply required by the next generation of U.S. citizens must be obtained from trees already growing in our forests. But, according to "Land and Water Resources," page 16:

Productivity of forest land in farm and other small ownerships is far below potential, and substandard stocking following harvest cutting is especially serious. Timber quality is uniformly poor. Volumes per acre are far below optimum growth conditions and relatively few small forest properties are under management to produce timber volumes efficiently.

It is obvious that improved management is essential for our present stand of trees, if a greater potential is to be achieved in meeting timber demands in the not-too-distant future.

From a longer time standpoint, we recognize that one-fourth of our commercial forest land is inadequately stocked. "Land and Water

Resources" states that almost half of this area will require planting to be restored to productivity within a reasonable time.

On the remainder, natural regeneration, improved protection, and better management practices are needed to achieve better stocking. Annual losses from disease, insects, and fire must be decreased significantly in order to meet future timber needs.

Improved harvest and cultural practices are needed on millions of acres to increase the growth and quality of timber products. Removal of cull and defective trees, release from competing vegetation, and pruning and thinning of immature stands are only a few of the measures needed.

NEED FOR MULTIPLE LAND USE

Pressure on the use of forest land, other than for timber, has brought about general acceptance of the term "multiple use." This concept of managing forest land requires much more factual information as a basis of planning future forest land management. This type of research is important to citizens of nonforested, as well as forested, States, for they want to use the water, recreation, and timber that will be produced from these lands.

Secretary Freeman, in an address at the White House Conference on Conservation on May 24, 1962, made the following statements.

Privately owned land produces 80 percent of the game taken by hunting, and has 85 percent of the wildlife habitat economically feasible of improvement. Publicly provided recreation facilities cannot keep up with the booming demand for outdoor recreation. But with expansion of recreational opportunities on privately owned land—the demand can be met.

This expanding demand is evidenced by the number of recreational visits to the national forests which was 102 million in 1961—an increase of 340 percent in the last 10 years. It is expected that the number will jump to 300 million by 1980, and to about 635 million by the beginning of the next century.

URGENT NEED FOR INCREASED FOREST RESEARCH

The needs of forest research encompass a wide range of problems, involving improvement of the forests and their management in meeting the expanding demand for conventional uses of wood and wood products, and also for game refuges, recreation, and watersheds. These problems must be attacked vigorously, with a strong program of both applied and basic research, if more effective use is to be achieved of our large areas of forest land.

Forestry needs the same type of scientific guidance and assistance that agriculture has developed during the last 50 years. However, forestry needs an accelerated program to catch up with 50 years of comparative neglect, and to project a necessary margin into the future.

In recent years the State agricultural experiment stations, including their departments and schools of forestry, have made a start in developing a stronger research program in forestry. Federal grant funds allocated by the State stations to all types of forestry research (including forest insects, utilization, genetics, etc.) increased from \$257,000 in 1955 to \$660,000 in 1960, to \$901,000 in 1961, and will probably be up an additional 25 percent in 1962. Non-Federal funds, spent by the State stations for direct forest research, have increased even faster, from \$686,000 in 1955, to \$1,554,000 in 1961. However,

the combined total of these Federal and State funds spent by the State stations is now only about \$3 million a year, which is far from adequate in coping with the many problems now facing the industry.

WIDESPREAD BENEFITS FROM FOREST RESEARCH

A greatly strengthened research program in forestry will be an excellent investment from many standpoints. As already indicated, many farm stands have been relatively neglected and have contributed little to farm income. For all U.S. farms, the woodland area comprises 121 million acres or 17 percent of all farmland, but forest product sales contribute only 1 percent of all farm income. With the cost-price squeeze on other agricultural products, there is mounting interest in the opportunities to increase the income from farm woodlands. An expansion in forest research also will be of maximum value to the general economy of many low-income areas of the United States which are included in the rural area development program.

The benefits of increased forest research will be widespread over much of the United States. This is obvious because 45 percent or more of all the land area is in commercial forest land in such States as Maine, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, in the Northeast; Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia in the South; Michigan and Wisconsin in the North Central States; and Washington and Oregon in the West.

FIELDS OF RESEARCH HAVING HIGH PRIORITY NEEDS

1. Life processes, chemistry, and environmental responses of trees: More and more, we are coming to think of the living tree as a system for producing and transporting many different chemical substances having specific functions, but all contributing something to the life of the tree and its environmental responses. There is much yet to learn in order to understand how to achieve ideal tree growth in scientific forest management.

We need more knowledge about the living tree in order to increase its chances for survival in the forest, speed up its growth rate, improve in various ways its usefulness as a raw material and as a material of construction.

2. Breeding better trees: In all major forest areas, faster growing, better formed, and more resistant trees are now being sought in the forest and through measures such as hybridization. Breeding better forest trees, with attention to a particular characteristic, begins with a close look at what Nature has to offer. She often presents the breeder with trees which show some surprising and desirable differences. Recently Prof. James T. Greene at the University of Georgia, hunting for loblolly pines which produce seed cones earlier than most trees of this highly important southern species, found 3- and 4-year-old specimens bearing cones from which he later collected sound seed. Professor Greene's discovery may result in a giant step forward in speeding up development of genetically superior planting stock, for geneticists had usually to wait 8 to 10 years or more for the first year of flowering in loblolly pine. The next step is to find out how readily the early cone trait found in these trees may be transmitted through the seed to the next generation.

3. Protecting the growing forest: Seedlings and mature trees, occasional forest stands and whole forest regions continue to fall prey to destructive pests in the forest at a staggering annual rate. We must pursue each of these major destroyers of trees and find ways to strongly curb its activity.

In every case the pursuit must be led by vehicles of research. The reason for this is that we simply do not know enough about the destroyers to know how to combat them. A few spot examples will identify some of them, show what they are doing in the Nation's forests today, and make clear the kind of critical information which research must uncover.

Insect and small mammals now take a far greater toll of trees and woodlands than fire, which was once the major destroyer. In all parts of the country, for instance, trees are subject to attack from defoliating insects. Examples are the spruce budworm, the gypsy moth, and sawflies. Sudden outbreaks, sometimes covering millions of acres, reduce wood growth sharply and often kill trees. Not nearly enough is known about why these outbreaks take place.

A new destroyer which needs much attention is the balsam woolly aphid. Introduced accidentally several years ago, it has already killed large volumes of Pacific coast fir and an outbreak has now been discovered in Fraser fir stands in the Appalachians. I would add here it is also destroying large numbers of balsam fir along the Maine coast.

Emergency fighting of fires requires a large part of the hundred-million-odd dollars which we are spending annually for forest fire protection. Such fires start small but are so aggressive that existing methods are not adequate to suppress them. Methods to cope with such fires depend upon increased research. As the value of forest resources continues to increase, another major research attack is needed to step up our knowledge of how we keep potential fires from starting.

We must combat diseases, if we are to reap the hoped-for benefits from many years of tree planting. First we must learn how to combat the killing root-rot disease called *Fomes annosus*, which attacks planted pines and other conifers. Pine species have been planted extensively in most of our forest regions and many more are being set out each year. The *Fomes* disease has been found to be widely established and spreading in pine plantations, taking a large toll in older plantations, especially where there has been thinning.

An estimated quarter million cubic feet, including almost a billion board feet of saw timber, is still sacrificed annually to the blister rust organism of white pine and to the fusiform rust of the southern loblolly and slash pines. Funds are needed now to speed progress along several hopeful avenues toward control of these diseases.

The activities of rodents, birds, and deer are thwarting, in several major forest regions, the establishment of new trees by both artificial and natural means. Here is a case where both short-range and long-range control measures are sought. Repellant coating applied to forest tree seeds offers an immediate possibility for avoiding failures when reproduction is attempted by scattering seed over an area.

4. Learning more about wood, and putting the new facts to work: We do not yet know nearly enough about wood—about its properties,

how it is formed in the tree, how it is influenced during growth by factors inside and outside of the tree. This is, however, "must knowledge" if we are to grow wood of superior quality—and therefore of increased unit value; point the way for tree breeders, who are now increasingly looking for guidance in breeding for better wood properties; make the fullest possible use of each tree which is cut; provide leads for developing both improved and new kinds of products and uses for this relatively cheap raw material from our wild forest lands.

5. Harvesting and marketing of forest products: Pressures from several directions today are focusing attention on the need to reduce the costs of harvesting, handling, and marketing of forest products through more efficient operation. Improved equipment and methods of several kinds are promising, but research is needed to prove out the more economical methods. These studies involve problems of road construction under widely varying conditions, more efficient product procurement, and comparisons of alternative manufacturing operations and marketing channels.

6. Multiple-use management of forest lands: How the same forest land areas can be managed for several distinct uses simultaneously is one of the newer and more pressing forest problems. As everybody knows, it has been intensified by the rising demand for forest recreation facilities and by pressures for increases in land area reserved in wilderness status. How can we determine what is the most desirable management policy for a particular forest land area? Some of the contributing questions are:

What uses are indicated for the area?

To what extent can they be fitted together? What do basic biological phenomena, technological status, population data, and the economic facts of life have to say about this?

How may these major factors change in the future?

What needs to be done to assure that in the long run policies and practices will be worked out to achieve maximum returns from the standpoint of all groups involved?

Obviously only well-directed, skillful, and well-interpreted research can yield the answers needed, and suggest how they are to be put together.

RESEARCH POTENTIAL OF THE LAND-GRANT COLLEGES AND STATE UNIVERSITIES

Many forest problems require the cooperation of scientists trained in several disciplines in order to determine the basic life processes of living trees, and how to put such knowledge to effective uses by the forest industry.

The land-grant colleges and State universities provide unique advantages in conducting both basic and applied research. These State research centers include many departments and schools of forestry along with allied departments. These opportunities are provided for consultation and cooperation by forest specialists with workers in agriculture, such as agronomy, soil science, genetics, agricultural engineering, entomology, botany, chemistry, physics, statistics, agricultural economics, and other important scientific specialties as an aid to production, utilization, and marketing research. Expensive laboratory equipment such as nuclear reactors, radio carbon laboratories,

electron microscopes, controlled environmental growth chambers, computing centers, and other facilities are available at the State agricultural experiment stations to give maximum efficiency to their work. Library facilities are also excellent at the State universities.

An important product of such forest research at the land-grant universities and other State-supported universities is the training of additional research scientists by using graduate research assistants. An increase in the number of trained forest research men is especially urgent if the forest industry is to make rapid progress in achieving its potential increase in production and income. I would like to add in answer to one of the questions raised that this legislation is similar in many ways to other legislation that we now have in forestry land-grant colleges. It is similar to that for marketing funds known as title II, which is administered to our land-grant universities to strengthen our marketing program, and this work also is closely coordinated with our other research and marketing activities at our land-grant colleges.

From the standpoint of the administration of this proposed act, for strengthening forest research, our major concern is that this be closely coordinated with the present \$7 million that are now being expended of State and Federal funds at our land-grant universities and colleges, and, therefore, I would like to certainly support the recommendation which was presented by Dr. Harper that this legislation be recognized as a high standing of administration, and it be recognized as a coequal program as the Hatch Act. We believe this would provide for setting this legislation up on a level of importance which this research warrants, and, it being on a level with that of the Hatch Act, it would assure good coordination and effective administration of this legislation.

RESEARCH COOPERATION

This proposed legislation to assist the land-grant colleges and State universities will provide a means of supplementing the research being done by the U.S. Forest Service, and will make possible increased cooperation in the effective use of forest research personnel and facilities. This type of research program should result in the most effective use of available funds and help assure the constant supply of research scientists necessary to the welfare of this portion of our State, regional, and National economy.

IN CONCLUSION

In closing, may I express my appreciation for this opportunity to present our needs in the States for this proposed forest research legislation. A program to provide a rapid setup in research on the many problems facing the forest industry will, we believe, prove to be an excellent investment. Such research will assist many farmers and others who own and operate forest lands, and will also benefit all our citizens who enjoy the opportunities of forest recreation, hunting, fishing, and a pure and adequate water supply.

Mr. GRANT. The appendages to your prepared statement will appear in the record at this point.

(The appendages follow:)

*Forest statistics for the United States (Continental United States
and coastal Alaska)*

<i>Item</i>	<i>Units</i>
Land area (in millions of acres) :	
All land-----	1, 939
Land in forest-----	664
Commercial forest land-----	489
Forest land ownership, commercial (in million of acres) :	
Farms-----	165
Private-----	193
National-----	85
State and other public-----	27
Number of private forest ownerships :	
Under 500 acres-----	4, 462, 000
Over 500 acres-----	49, 000
Volume of growing stock (in million cubic feet) :	
Total growing stock-----	516, 935
Estimated net annual growing stock-----	14, 243
Annual cut-----	10, 757
Lumber production (in million feet, board measure)-----	35, 404
National income from timber industries connected (in millions)-----	\$15, 000
Compensation of employees (in millions)-----	\$11, 000

Above information, except for lumber production and income, is from "Timber Resources for America's Future," by E. C. Crafts, Forest Resource Report No. 14 (1958), Forest Service, USDA. Lumber Production is from Forest Resources Handbook, 1953-54, "Facts About the Nation's Lumber Industry," American Forestry Production Industry, Inc., Washington, D.C. Income data are from U.S. Department of Commerce, 1955, National Income, 1954 edition.

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LAND AREA THAT IS IN COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND, FOR EACH
STATE HAVING MORE THAN 10 PERCENT COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND

States having 75 percent or more: Maine, 86 percent; New Hampshire, 81 percent.

States having 50 to 74 percent: Massachusetts, 65 percent; Georgia, Rhode Island, West Virginia, 64 percent; Alabama, Connecticut, Vermont, 63 percent; Florida, 62 percent; South Carolina, 61 percent; North Carolina, Virginia, 60 percent; Arkansas, 57 percent; Louisiana, 55 percent; Mississippi, 54 percent; Michigan, Pennsylvania, 52 percent.

States having 25 to 49 percent: Wisconsin, 47 percent; Maryland, Tennessee, Washington, 46 percent; Kentucky, 45 percent; Oregon, 42 percent; New Jersey, 40 percent; New York, 39 percent; Delaware, Minnesota, 35 percent; Missouri, 34 percent; Idaho, 25 percent.

States having 10 to 25 percent: Ohio, 21 percent; California, Indiana, Montana, 17 percent; Oklahoma, 13 percent; Illinois, 11 percent.

U.S. average, 25 percent.

Mr. Dow. I am happy to say also, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, that the U.S. Forest Service and its personnel located in our State in their regional office are moving on to our campus which will continue to assure the fine cooperation which has always existed between the U.S. Forest Service and our station.

Mr. GRANT. Thank you so much for your testimony.

We have next, Mr. Wible, and I believe you have associated with you, Mr. Wilkins. Perhaps you gentlemen could go ahead with your statements.

Mr. McINTIRE. Mr. Wilkins is also a member of the legislative committee of the Association of State Forest Commissioners and I am very happy that Mr. Wilkins is able to be here to join with Mr. Wible in his testimony today.

Mr. GRANT. You may proceed, sir.

STATEMENT OF RALPH C. WIBLE, STATE FORESTER OF PENNSYLVANIA; ACCOMPANIED BY AUSTIN H. WILKINS, CHAIRMAN, LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, ASSOCIATION OF STATE FORESTERS

Mr. WIBLE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee.

Gentlemen, my name is Ralph C. Wible, State forester of Pennsylvania and currently president of the Association of State Foresters.

I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you and briefly present for your consideration some important testimony in support of H.R. 8535.

Research is very important in our national economy. Almost every phase of our daily living is affected by the products of some type of research effort. Today it is truer than ever that basic research is the pacemaker of technological progress. The accomplishments of applied research have given research new stature in the public mind.

In 1962, 2 percent of the total gross national product in the United States was spent for all types of research. In contrast, forestry research lagged far behind this average as indicated by the fact that only 0.34 percent of the gross national product produced by the timber industry was spent for forestry and related research.

The year 1953 was the 25th anniversary of the McSweeney-McNary Act of 1928 which provided for a forest research program in the United States. Based on the year 1953, a study of forestry research progress in 25 years and recommended goals during the next 25 years was conducted by the Society of American Foresters under the direction of a steering committee of professionals in this field. Findings and recommendations were incorporated in a book entitled "Forestry and Related Research in North America" that was published in 1955. As the title indicates, the report dealt not only with the timber resource and its products but included the wildlife, range, watershed, and recreation resources having their basis in the forest. The survey found that the value of timber products in 1952 was \$13 billion and recommended that the 1953 expenditure of \$45,400,000 for forestry and related research gradually be increased until it reached \$200 million in 1978. Actually the 1953 expenditure of \$45,400,000 represents but 1 percent of national research in all fields.

How important are the forests and related resources of the United States? The general land-use classification shows that the forestry and related research effort is concerned with products and activities involving about one-half of the total land area of the United States.

Foresters, as a group, are chiefly interested in the 624 million acres of forest lands composed of 461 million acres of commercial forest land; of 150 million acres of noncommercial forest land, and forested parks and other recreational lands representing 13 million acres.

The fruit of additional forestry research would be especially helpful to owners of small woodlands. There are 3,800,000 such ownerships in the United States and their combined ownership totals 121 million acres. This is equal to all the public ownerships combined. There is great economic importance in the potential of this large acreage in small timber tracts. We must find additional markets for the small volumes of timber in these woodlands as well as more uses for hardwoods.

We also must learn more about management of vegetation on watersheds, revegetation of areas that had been stripped for coal, fertilization of forest stands, and forestry-related management of wildlife and recreational uses.

We all know that a crisis exists in preserving some of the open space land near heavily populated areas. Programs for acquisition and development of such lands currently are being inaugurated by government at all levels—National, State, and local.

All these fields that I have mentioned, and there are others, urgently require diligent research.

Research is as essential to the progress of forestry as to that of any other business, profession, or science. New facts are the life tonic which stimulates it to better and more efficient practice. Success will be determined by the methods, practices, techniques, and procedures that are adopted in the handling of our forests. We cannot permit forest practices to be determined by opinions, traditions, inferences, or guesses. They must be based upon scientific truths obtained from reliable experiments or by other methods of investigation.

Forestry covers a diversified field involving many of the basic sciences. These include biology, botany, taxonomy, physiology, ecology, genetics, pathology, entomology, zoology, geology, soil, physics, chemistry, and economics.

Foresters are concerned not only with growing and marketing of wood crops, but also with direct and indirect influences of forests on watersheds, soil and water conservation, shelters for wildlife, and areas for public recreation.

A profession covering such a broad scope has a multitude of problems to solve. Wood itself is a vital necessity because the products of the forest are used, directly or indirectly, in practically every human activity. This implies the need of more funds and the employment of additional competent research foresters and other scientists.

We believe the U.S. Forest Service should administer the funds if H.R. 8535 is enacted. Our past experience in dealing with the U.S. Forest Service has proved most effective in administering other cooperative forestry programs. Perhaps the oldest forestry cooperative forest compact is the forest fire prevention and control program authorized under the Weeks law of 1912 wherein the U.S. Forest Service works directly with the States in providing funds on a 50-50 basis.

This program, although complicated by unique, individual, and special problems on a State and regional basis, is dealt with effectively by the U.S. Forest Service to provide the maximum benefits to the States under this program. In my estimation the U.S. Forest Service is in an excellent position to solve problems that can be expected to arise, especially in the fields of allocating funds and organizing research. In Pennsylvania our relations and cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service have been cordial and beneficial resulting in economic and effective administration of the programs.

Pennsylvania has more than its share of persistent unemployment areas where 6 percent or more of the work force is unemployed, discounting seasonal or temporary factors. In my opinion, an increase in essential forestry research projects and the resulting benefits from these investigations would decrease this high unemployment percentage.

H.R. 8535 states that the proposed forestry research will be conducted at the several State colleges and universities having accredited forestry schools. This is very appropriate since these institutions of higher learning already have valuable equipment available for such research (examples: electron microscopes and electronic computing machines). They also offer graduate training in the sciences basic to forestry. The country is in urgent need of more scientists who have attained master and doctor of science degrees. The importance of graduate education in research cannot be stressed too much.

The 28 forestry schools in the United States that are accredited by the Society of American Foresters have played a modest role from the standpoint of research expenditures. Yet since 1898, when the first collegiate school of forestry was established at Cornell University, they have performed a major function in the training of research personnel and the conduct of basic research as funds would permit. The schools recognize training as their first responsibility, but are confident they can make greater contributions by expanding their research programs. They have expansion plans and some of the best scientist-teachers to initiate and direct research. In most cases they have adequate facilities, laboratories, and experimental forests. Insufficient money and staff members are the hurdles.

Architects currently are designing a proposed \$1 million forestry research center at the Pennsylvania State University by funds provided by the Pennsylvania Legislature. When completed, it is planned to utilize it about equally for forest production and wood products research. The intent at the Penn State School of Forestry also is to markedly expand its graduate program. Annual funds provided to the Nation's agricultural research stations have had surprisingly little impact on forestry research. For example it is a well-known fact that not more than 5 percent of the stations' research funds at Pennsylvania State University are used for forestry research taken over a period of many years.

Education and research are inseparable allies. To make the proper advances in both of these general areas of importance requires first that research activities at the universities and colleges be bolstered.

I want to thank the committee for making time available to me to present information representing the thinking of State forestry agencies. I am hopeful that this testimony will be helpful in clarifying this important issue.

This bill proposes research at several State colleges and accredited forestry schools. This is essentially because valuable equipment is there, and this has been stated before. It provides more graduate work, greater incentive, and it results in science. The country needs science. It results in better teachers, better professors, and it results in students and graduate students of a higher quality which may be disseminated throughout the Nation.

An example of an actual expansion of forest research comes to mind, and I point again to my home State of Pennsylvania where architects are now designing a million-dollar forestry research center at Penn State University for research in wood products, as well as many other things, that affect the economy of Pennsylvania where 52 percent of the State is wooded.

We normally think of our State as being an industrial State, but many of our neighbors and other parts of the country think of Pennsylvania as an industrial State, or perhaps agricultural. Actually, we are looming up as an important wood-using and wood-industry State.

In the past funds for research have not been practical as far as forestry is concerned from the agricultural research stations. They have had little impact on forestry programs, and I am sure that less than 5 percent of these funds have been diverted at Pennsylvania State for forestry programs during the past several years.

I have here a copy of the most recent issue of the American Forest, which is a national magazine, and on page 5 there is a number of speeches, entitled "Cancerous Trees."

It indicates in this article that our scientists and medical people are now looking to trees to determine some of the answers for national problems, and the tragedy of cancer. They are looking at some of the trees that have perhaps had cancer. Large bowl trees have been affected by this and they are trying to perhaps find some of the answers in this one particular field and tying the national welfare of people in with forestry.

In conclusion, I believe that education and research are inseparable allies to make proper advances in both fields, and this requires a bolstering of both at our colleges and universities.

I want to thank the committee for permitting me to present this material, and I am hopeful that this testimony will be helpful in clarifying this very important subject.

Thank you very much.

Mr. GRANT. Thank you so much for your contribution. I am sorry we were limited here on time somewhat.

Mr. Wilkins, we will be glad to hear from you at this time.

STATEMENT OF AUSTIN H. WILKINS, FOREST COMMISSIONER OF MAINE

Mr. WILKINS. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I recall meeting with Congressman Grant earlier, and it is a pleasure to appear before this committee. I have about a 3-minute statement which will supplement what President Wible has said with regard to the Association of State Foresters.

My name is Austin H. Wilkins, forest commissioner of Maine, and currently serving as chairman of the legislative committee of the Association of State Foresters. I appreciate the opportunity to appear as a witness before this committee and to speak favorably for H.R. 8535, a bill to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research, and for other purposes.

Several witnesses have already preceded me and others will follow covering various aspects of this bill. I shall not dwell upon specifics of the bill as there are others more qualified. My approach will be to emphasize, on behalf of my State forester colleagues, the need, and the benefit we will receive from this important legislation.

We strongly support the objectives of this bill in view of present trends and projected forecasts for timber and forest products by 1975 and the year 2000. To accomplish the anticipated needs, some important answers to problems must be found through basic forest

research. The 624 million acres of forest land play an important role in our national economy. That includes State and private lands throughout the country. In my own State of Maine, growing forests and timber harvesting is the No. 1 economy. Means to develop to the fullest this vast renewable forest resource is extremely important, and more especially under multiple-use concepts.

The President has requested his Science Advisory Committee to review the inadequacy of skilled scientists, engineers, and technicians. It is important in the field of forestry that more men be trained in the techniques of production, protection, and utilization of the forest resources. Through technological advances, many of the hidden values will become known and will be beneficial to the economy of the people of this country. We feel that H.R. 8535 recognizes forest research as an important development in the field of forestry. It will help strengthen forest research at colleges and universities having accredited schools of forestry and further develop forest scientists and forest graduate work.

In conclusion, we urge the passage of H.R. 8535 as a legislative measure which will meet the challenges of expanding and demanding American population.

Thank you for the privilege of appearing before your committee.

Mr. GRANT. Thank you so much.

Mr. WILKINS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GRANT. I believe the rest of the witnesses are local people, so we stand adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. May I say to the members of the committee—promptly at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon, at 12:05 p.m., the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Tuesday, July 24, 1962.)

FORESTRY RESEARCH

TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1962

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FORESTS OF THE
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10 a.m., in room 1310, New House Office Building, Hon. George Grant (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Representatives Grant, McMillan, Abernethy, Hagen of California, Jennings, Matthews, Harding, Hagan of Georgia, McIntire, and Short.

Also present: Christine Gallagher, clerk.

Mr. GRANT. The committee will come to order, please.

I believe our first witness is Mr. Hammerle.

We will be glad to hear from you, sir.

I was going to suggest the other gentlemen come up with you.

STATEMENT OF W. C. HAMMERLE, SECRETARY, FOREST INDUSTRIES COUNCIL; ACCOMPANIED BY HENRY BAHR, VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER, NATIONAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION; AND T. H. MULLEN, AMERICAN PAPER & PULP ASSOCIATION

Mr. HAMMERLE. I am William C. Hammerle, forester and manager of policy programs for the American Pulpwood Association, appearing here this morning as secretary of the Forest Industries Council.

The council is the policy coordinating organization for the forest industries. It is composed of members of the American Pulpwood Association, American Paper & Pulp Association, and National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

Accompanying me are Mr. Henry Bahr, vice president and general manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, and Mr. T. H. Mullen, Washington, D.C., representative of the American Paper & Pulp Association.

Mr. Chairman, I am not going to read my full statement but just certain paragraphs of it, but I would appreciate it if the statement could be included in the record.

Mr. GRANT. Yes, without objection, it will be included in the record.

Mr. HAMMERLE. After hearings yesterday, and amendments proposed by Mr. McIntire and others here, I find that, being last, they have covered just about everything we were interested in, to tell you the truth.

Research at forestry schools has been, and is being, aided by these forest industries. They have, on numerous occasions, financed specific research projects at forestry schools. The results of these research projects have been valuable and at the same time this research work conducted at the forestry schools has likewise provided for the training of research workers. Research is a primary tool in teaching for the forestry schools. Our forest industries need men trained in research if we are to keep pace with the technological advances of all industry. We are keenly aware of the value of forestry school research activities and the need for the adequate training of graduate students as research workers for both industry and public agencies.

Yesterday Senator Stennis emphasized the importance of training research workers, as did a number of others appearing yesterday. We feel that perhaps this important phase of the forestry research program might well be cited in section 1 of the bill itself. The previous witnesses, who indicated a number of amendments, particularly those proposed by Congressman McIntire, as I have already stated, are practically the same as those we would recommend, so I am just going to briefly outline some of those.

For example, in section 3, Mr. McIntire definitely recommended limiting the authorization of funds to be appropriated annually by the Congress, to an amount not exceeding one-half of the amount appropriated for Federal forestry research in the Department of Agriculture for the preceding fiscal year. That we are definitely in accord with and we feel it is an excellent amendment.

Under section 4, Mr. McIntire likewise recommended that the Federal aid should not exceed in any year the amounts available to the eligible college or university for forestry research from State and also private funds. I believe the bill calls for "or private funds." We feel the "and" should be in there instead of the "or." It should be both funds because in that way you are encouraging not only State funds but likewise funds from private industry and other private sources.

In section 5, I believe Mr. McIntire recommended an increase in the number of officials on the National Advisory Board from five to seven. This, we feel, would give broader representation on this National Advisory Board.

There are about 44 schools of forestry located in 33 States of which 30 of the schools provide for graduate study, which is really the source of our trained research workers.

We feel that a slight increase, from five to seven, would provide for much better representation regionally or sectionally.

Also, in section 5, I believe Mr. McIntire likewise recommended yesterday that members of the National Advisory Board represent the eligible forestry schools rather than just the heads of the institutions and universities and colleges. We feel that the heads of the forestry schools are the logical ones for this advisory committee. They are the ones which will be engaged in really supervising this forestry research work and certainly know the most about it.

In the last sentence in section 5, beginning on line 23, on page 3, and ending on line 2 of page 4, there are certain items indicated as factors which need to be considered. There is a question in our minds as to whether the bill needs to have these factors cited even though

it points out that the apportionment should not be limited to these particular factors.

It is our feeling that the National Advisory Board, in conjunction with the Secretary of Agriculture, is really the logical body to determine the pertinent factors and the limitations to be used.

In section 6 of the bill, Mr. Harper yesterday announced that the Department of Agriculture felt that the administration of the program and allotment of funds should be done through the Cooperative State Experiment Station Service. I want to say we were very pleased to hear this because this was exactly the way we felt the thing should be set up. Our impression was that possibly it should be provided in the bill because this agency is the agency that is set up to handle this particular type of cooperative program that is proposed under the bill, and, further, it is the agency to provide proper coordination of such program with similar departmental research in the field of forestry.

However, we do recognize that the CSESS was created by Executive order in 1961 and could, likewise, be changed. We would say that if the committee feels that this fact might be detrimental to the proposed program, perhaps the committee might consider establishing this agency by legislative action.

Mr. McIntire likewise recommended the Director of Cooperative Forestry Research. We feel that, likewise, such a Director for this particular job should be included in the CSESS. We feel that, in that way, more attention, more adequate attention, and prompt action in the administration and functioning of the forestry program would result, with one man who had that as his major activity.

We also recommend an advisory committee, which I believe Mr. McIntire also had in his recommendations yesterday, for amendments, to provide counsel and guidance to the Director of Cooperative Forestry Research and the National Advisory Board.

As far as we can see, this committee could serve without compensation.

I believe Mr. McIntire yesterday mentioned that this advisory committee might be comprised of representatives from Federal and State agencies dealing with the development and utilization of the Nation's forest resources to the extent of 50 percent, and the remaining 50 percent from representatives of the forest industries.

Federal representation on such an advisory committee might include the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, Soil Conservation Service, and such others deemed essential by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The State foresters would be the logical State representatives since they are charged with the actual work of carrying out forestry within their respective States.

Equal representation by the forest industries is provided and suggested because the industry finances considerable research in the colleges and the industries are major employers of research workers and directly interested in this training.

We recognize that total forestry research efforts in forest industries, State government, Federal Government, several colleges and universities are more fully effective if there is close coordination between such programs. This coordination of research activities can

and should be accomplished by representation on the advisory committee.

Mr. Chairman, we appreciate the opportunity of appearing here before you. I want to say it is because of the conferences we have had with Mr. McIntire, with a number of the deans of the forestry colleges, as well as letters from men throughout the country, that our industry—that is, all three of these industries—have gone together in this presentation today. Ordinarily, in most cases, we appear separately, but we felt that on this particular program with the interest shown and the importance of this legislation in setting up financial assistance to the States in this particular activity, that being in unanimous agreement in our approach to it, as a result of the various conferences we have had and the assistance particularly that Mr. McIntire and some of the deans have given to us, we felt we should appear as one group in support of the measure with amendments as suggested.

Thank you very much.

(Mr. Hammerle's prepared statement follows:)

STATEMENT BY WILLIAM C. HAMMERLE, ON BEHALF OF THE
FOREST INDUSTRIES COUNCIL

I am William C. Hammerle, forester and manager of policy programs for the American Pulpwood Association with headquarters in New York City. I am appearing here as secretary of the Forest Industries Council. The Forest Industries Council is the policy-coordinating organization of the forest industries and is composed of industry representatives from the American Paper & Pulp Association, the American Pulpwood Association, and the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. Appearing with me are Mr. Henry Bahr, vice president and general manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association of Washington, D.C., and Mr. T. H. Mullen, Washington, D.C., representative of the American Paper & Pulp Association.

These three associations, composing the Forest Industries Council, have long recognized that research is a basic requisite to their economy. Forestry and related research—dealing with the timber resources, its products, its utilization—is important to the continued development of these industries. Research at forestry schools throughout the country has been and is being aided by these forest industries, which have on numerous occasions financed specific research projects at forestry schools. The results of these research projects have been valuable and at the same time this research work conducted at the forestry schools has likewise provided for the training of research workers. Research is a primary tool in teaching for the forestry schools. Our forest industries need men trained in research if we are to keep pace with the technological advancement of all industry. We are keenly aware of the value of forestry school research activities and the need for the adequate training of graduate students as research workers for both industry and public agencies.

With respect to H.R. 8535, after thorough consideration of the needs and the purposes of this particular bill, we were authorized to support this bill provided certain amendments were made. It is to these suggested amendments that I wish to direct your attention.

SECTION 3

We recommend that section 3 be amended so as to place a ceiling or limitation on the amount of Federal funds appropriated for the purpose of the act in any year. We deem this to be good fiscal policy, and in accord with the precedent established by the Congress itself in most of its authorization bills. We believe this bill should be considered a stimulus to forestry school research programs, but not a crutch to be depended upon indefinitely. For this reason, we recommend an amendment to section 3 which will limit the authorization of funds to be appropriated annually by the Congress to an amount not exceeding one-half the amount appropriated for Federal forestry research for the preceding fiscal year. We also suggest that this committee consider setting a cutoff date—say 5 or 10

years hence—at which time the appropriate committees of Congress would make a further appraisal of the needs for Federal assistance to the forestry schools. This would be a further and even greater stimulus to forestry schools to build up a sound forestry research program.

SECTION 4

We concur in the provisions of section 4 requiring that Federal aid shall not exceed, in any year, the amounts available to the eligible college or university for forestry research from State funds and private grants. We believe this to be the intent of the bill. To clarify the point the word “or” in line 2 on page 3 should be deleted and the word “and” substituted.

SECTION 5

Section 5 of the bill should be amended to provide a National Advisory Board of seven officials instead of five, so as to allow for broader representation on this board. There are 44 schools of forestry located in 33 States, of which 30 schools provide for graduate study—the source of trained research workers. The slight increase in the number of members of the National Advisory Board is needed to secure better regional or sectional representation.

We further recommend that section 5 be amended so that members of the National Advisory Board represent the eligible forestry schools rather than the institutions of which they are a part. The forestry school heads, or deans, are the logical representatives on such a National Advisory Board since they are the ones directly concerned with the teaching of forestry and the needs for functioning of forestry research programs. We do not believe that the last sentence in section 5, beginning on line 23 on page 3, and ending on line 2 of page 4, are essential to the bill even though the wording indicates that apportionments are not limited to the factors cited. In our opinion, the National Advisory Board is the logical body to determine pertinent factors and the limitations to be used.

SECTION 6

Section 6 of the bill should be amended to provide more specifically for administration of the bill's provisions in the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture. We recommend, for the consideration of this committee, assignment for the administration of the program and the allotment of funds through the Cooperative State Experiment Station Service under the Federal-State Relations Division of the Secretary's office.

The CSESS is not an action agency and does not conduct research on its own. It administers Federal grant funds used for research by the State agricultural experiment stations. It is responsible for review and evaluation of State research proposals and for their coordination with departmental research. The CSESS is already doing the same type of job for the land-grant colleges, many of which have forestry schools. This procedure would require no new agency. It would set up the activity in an agency already established to handle the type of cooperative program proposed by the bill and further to coordinate such a program with similar departmental research in the field of forestry. We recognize that the CSESS was created by executive order in 1961 and could likewise be changed. If the committee feels that this fact may be detrimental to the proposed program, the committee might consider establishing this agency by legislative action.

We also recommend that provision be made in section 6 for the Secretary to appoint a Director of Cooperative Forestry Research in the CSESS. This would assure adequate attention and prompt action in the administration and functioning of the forestry research program. It would provide for adequate coordination with other departmental forestry research.

We recommend further amendment to section 6 so as to provide for appointment by the Secretary of Agriculture of an Advisory Committee to provide counsel and advice to the Director of Cooperative Forestry Research and the National Advisory Board. This committee could serve without compensation. It would be comprised of representatives from Federal and State agencies dealing with the development and utilization of the Nation's forest resources to the extent of 50 percent; and the remaining 50 percent from representatives of the forest industries. Federal representation on such an Advisory Committee might include: The Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife

Service, Soil Conservation Service, and such others deemed essential by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The State foresters would be the logical State representatives. Equal representation by the forest industries is provided because the industry finances considerable research in the colleges and the industries are major employers of research workers and directly interested in their training.

CONCLUSION

In concluding, I wish to briefly summarize our recommendations for desirable amendments to this legislation. They are as follows:

Section 3: Provide a ceiling or limitation on the authorization of Federal funds to be appropriated for the purposes of this act, and consider specifying a cutoff date on the appropriation of Federal funds as an incentive and stimulus to the forestry schools to build up adequate sources of forestry research funds within their respective States.

Section 4: Limit the amount of annual Federal aid to the colleges to that of matching the combined amount of State and private funds available for forestry research.

Section 5: (1) Increase the National Advisory Board to seven officials.

(2) Provide that the National Advisory Board be composed of the heads or deans of the forestry schools chosen by a majority of these officials from the eligible institutions.

(3) Delete the last sentence in section 5 which cites two factors to be considered in making apportionments.

Section 6: (1) Provide for specific designation of the Cooperative State Experiment Station Service, within the Secretary of Agriculture's office, for administration of the bill's provisions.

(2) Provide for appointment of a Director of Cooperative Forestry Research in the CSESS.

(3) Provide for appointment of an advisory committee composed of 50 percent of Federal and State representatives and 50 percent of forest industry representatives to provide counsel and advice to the Director of Cooperative Forestry Research and the National Advisory Board.

Our favorable consideration of this legislation is based on the desirability and need for stimulating greater interest on the part of the respective States and the forest industries in developing and advancing the field of forestry research at our forestry schools. If the present bill is amended, or a new bill brought out, which meets the recommendations for amendments which we propose, our industries desire to support the passage of this legislation. We do, however, wish to particularly emphasize the importance of specifically designating the administration of the program and the allotment of funds through the Cooperative State Experiment Station Service under the Federal-State Relations Division of the office of the Secretary of Agriculture. Research at the forestry schools should not be controlled by any action agency, such as the U.S. Forest Service or the Agricultural Research Service which have large and intensive research programs of their own and also are responsible for setting policies in their fields. Also, we recognize that the total forestry research efforts of the forest industries, the State government, the Federal Government, and the several colleges and universities are more fully effective if there is close coordination between such programs. This coordination of research activities can and should be accomplished by representation on the advisory committee.

Mr. GRANT. Thank you very much for your statement.

Would the gentlemen with you like to make a statement?

Mr. BAHR. He has incorporated our position.

Mr. GRANT. Are there any questions?

Mr. MATTHEWS. I would like to congratulate the gentlemen on the splendid work they have done on their own in this great field of forestry research. As I said yesterday, I think it is a very inspiring example of what private industry has done.

Mr. HAMMERLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Matthews.

Mr. SNORT. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that there is a need now so far as the record of these hearings is concerned, at least for my

enlightenment—I hope I am not the only one who has recognized seemingly that there is a lack of emphasis here on forest products utilization. If I have understood the testimony, it seems the emphasis has been more inclined, or at least the understanding that I have received, as we have been going along here, is that the emphasis was on forest management, production of forest products. It seems to me one of the big problems of the lumber industry today is the utilization of forest products.

Will somebody enlighten me and for the purposes of the record state how broad this research effort is in getting at the problems of the lumber industry in maintaining and expanding the use of timber products? After all, if you do not find a market for your product, all of this other research is not very effective. It seems to me, at least, that the utilization of lumber in building construction is declining. Certainly here in Washington it is hard to find a home that is built entirely out of lumber.

Other products are more and more taking over in the construction of homes.

Do any of you gentlemen care to comment and inject into the record, for the purposes of clarifying the record, how much of this research we are talking about is going to be devoted to finding new and perhaps better uses of lumber and timber products?

Mr. HAMMERLE. Mr. Short, I believe, under the bill itself, the purposes, or rather the field of research, is broad and would include utilization as well as all the other phrases of forestry research.

With respect to the lumber industry, I would defer to Mr. Bahr here, since he is from the lumber industry.

Mr. BAHR. There are quite a number of products research programs underway statewide and industry programs as well as the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison. Certainly, as a supplement to that, research by universities enter into it would be very well and we would be very happy to find some new uses for our forest products.

Mr. SHORT. The point I was getting at is, Is that a part of this research program we are talking about?

Are there utilization projects being carried on?

Mr. BAHR. Is is my understanding it is not specifically allocated to products as compared to forestry, but it is anticipated that there will be some of the projects to be undertaken in both fields.

Mr. HAMMERLE. Mr. Short, that is provided, I believe, right in section 1.

Mr. SHORT. I will grant you that. I am sure the broad perspective here would encompass everything from the production to the final utilization, but in the discussion here it seems to me—maybe inadvertently I have received the impression that most of the research we were talking about had to deal more with the production of timber products than it did with the utilization of finished timber products. Maybe I am wrong, and if I am, I would like to be corrected and have the record corrected.

Mr. HAMMERLE. That would not be our impression. We would feel that forestry research would cover the whole field of research, production, and utilization.

At least, that is my impression and I know a number of the schools have facilities for carrying on some utilization research today.

Mr. BAHR. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHORT. If you gentlemen are satisfied with it, I am sure I should be. I probably come from a State that has less timber than any State in the Union.

Mr. HAMMERLE. If we were not, I do not believe we would be here, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MCINTIRE. May I join with the others in expressing a deep sense of appreciation to Mr. Hammerle, Mr. Bahr, and Mr. Mullen, and others of their organizations. I have counseled with these individuals throughout the weeks and months that we have been working on this legislation, and I want to say that their suggestions have been most helpful. I have been very happy to work with them in the recommendations they have made, these being incorporated in the amendments which I proposed in my testimony.

I want to express to you gentlemen my personal appreciation for the fine conferences we have had. We had mutual interests with respect to the legislation and we worked out how to arrive at a desirable objective by keeping it within a framework that is of deep interest to our organizations, other interested parties, and myself.

On this matter of utilization, Mr. Short, I think that the very purpose of the bill sets this forth in line 4 of the bill, on page 1. Here it mentions progress in developing and utilizing the resources of the Nation's forests and rangelands, and so forth. I realize that is broad language, but as one who has studied this legislation I think your interests underlie the purpose of the legislation. The bill will provide research at the State level, centered somewhat in the forestry schools. Some funding would permit assistance in financing research work. Graduate study is another thing, for certainly the personnel that would be involved and supported by this funding would study utilization of the species that are indigenous to the State itself and that is right where the practical application of the use of these species would be most valuable. An added advantage is that, in this kind of study, all of the industrial complex using wood resources in the State would cooperate with the facilities of the schools of forestry, with these studies going right out into the forest lands and into the milling facilities. This would be so whether it was byproducts, manufactured lumber, or whether it was pulp and paper.

All of these are in the industrial complex of each State in utilizing wood resources.

I certainly hope, Mr. Short, that this is very definitely understood; that is, that this legislation is broad enough so that utilization in the States and research in this field could be coordinated with research in the Wisconsin Laboratory in utilization and that all of the utilization studies would be tied together. These funds would have particular application to utilization in the several States on the products which are right there.

I think that is where the emphasis would come with this legislation.

Mr. SHORT. I thank you very much. I think this should be clarified. Maybe someone else would have the same concern that I have, perhaps inadvertently, gathered from listening to the testimony, that perhaps a little too much emphasis was being put on production and maybe not enough to find some way of stabilizing the use of lumber and forest products.

I am always reminded whenever I go to buy a new screen door—I have been doing this recently—I was always advised that aluminum framed screen doors are much to be preferred over wooden framed screen doors. I am not completely convinced that this is true.

I still think there are some highly desirable characteristics of lumber that should be emphasized and retained. The lumber industry is fighting, it seems to me, for its share of the domestic market in products of this kind.

Mr. HAMMERLE. I am sure Mr. Bahr greatly appreciates your statement.

Mr. BAHR. I certainly do.

Mr. HAMMERLE. I would like to say this: In Mr. Grant's own State of Alabama, several years ago—they may still be carrying on this—they carried on research work in the joining of short pieces of lumber, which is right along the line you are thinking of. That is one of the important items. That was work carried on at the forestry school itself.

Mr. SHORT. Getting down to specifics again, I, as a farmer, find that, in building farm buildings, with some modern treatment of forest products, you can build a building perhaps a little cheaper than you can build one of the much publicized steel buildings. You can perhaps build it at a substantial saving in cost, and it is a building that is resistant to fire and is easily constructed. In fact it can be constructed with the normal labor that is available on a farm. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GRANT. Thank you, gentlemen, very much.

Our next witness will be Mr. Meyering, assistant executive secretary of the Society of American Foresters.

STATEMENT OF JOHN R. MEYERING, ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

Mr. MEYERING. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am John R. Meyering, assistant executive secretary, Society of American Foresters. We deeply appreciate the opportunity to appear before this committee and wish to offer the following statement.

The Society of American Foresters is a professional society with a membership of 14,000 professional foresters whose interests are “* * * to promote the science, practice, and standards of forestry in America.” While we normally prefer not to take a stand on specific legislation, we are, in this instance, delighted to endorse the principle of Federal aid to forestry research in the forestry schools.

As evidence of our interest in this principle, and in order to strengthen the research and graduate training programs of the forestry schools, the Council of the Society of American Foresters in March of 1958 unanimously adopted the following policy:

The Council of the Society of American Foresters recognizes the need for a considerably larger and continuing supply of well-trained scientists to conduct research in forestry and related fields. The effectiveness of graduate training for research careers can be greatly strengthened by coordination of such instruction with broad and active programs of forestry research. Accordingly, the Council endorses in principle more widespread use of * * * arrangements between the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the forestry schools and other appropriate units of research as as means of strengthening the research and graduate training programs of those institutions.

The Society of American Foresters is deeply concerned over the need for expansion in forestry research. Such research has always lagged behind that in other more popular areas. We have found that whereas average expenditure for research in all areas in this country is 2 percent of the gross national product, research in forestry amounted to only one-third of 1 percent of the gross national product.

This fact of a sixfold lag in research expenditures is alarming in itself. It becomes a source of deeper concern, however, when related to the 772 million-acre extent (one-third the land area of this country) and the immeasurable value of this Nation's great forest resource.

The Society of American Foresters is convinced that measures to stimulate the States to support forestry research are necessary. We note, therefore, with satisfaction that the legislation being considered by your committee aims to encourage and intensify coordinated research programs between the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the several State-supported colleges and universities.

The Society of American Foresters recommends that legislation of this nature be passed.

Mr. Chairman, we appreciate this opportunity to appear before you.

Mr. GRANT. Thank you very much for your statement.

Are there any questions of Mr. Meyering?

Mr. McINTIRE. We certainly appreciate your being here today and also appreciate your support of the legislation.

Thank you very much.

Mr. GRANT. Thank you, sir.

Mr. MEYERING. You are welcome, sir.

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Myers.

STATEMENT OF J. WALTER MYERS, JR., EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, FOREST FARMERS ASSOCIATION

Mr. MYERS. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is J. Walter Myers, Jr., and I am executive director of the Forest Farmers Association. It is a pleasure to appear before this committee as a representative of our association. As you may know, the Forest Farmers Association is an organization of timberland owners—and primarily small owners—in 15 Southern States. Our association headquarters is in Atlanta, Ga.

As an official spokesman for the Forest Farmers Association, I am appearing before you to strongly endorse H.R. 8535, and to urge this committee's approval of this important legislation. As you know, H.R. 8535 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying out a program of forestry research in cooperation with land-grant and State-supported colleges and universities.

Our organization feels that forestry research is a vital requirement to the development and fuller utilization of the Nation's forest resources, and that the various land-grant colleges and other State-supported universities have repeatedly demonstrated their ability to conduct top-level forestry research work. We also feel that closer coordination of the research work conducted by these State-supported schools and the U.S. Forest Service would make a stronger and more effective program of forestry research, overall.

In addition, such strengthening of forestry research programs at State-supported colleges and universities would, undoubtedly, result in increased facilities and better training opportunities for students who will be tomorrow's research scientists; men sorely needed if our current programs are to be maintained and expanded. While some Federal assistance for forestry research is now available to States, we believe that coordination and effectiveness of Federal and State research efforts would be much further stimulated under the cooperative arrangements as proposed in H.R. 8535.

The Forest Farmers Association feels that the spirit and intent of H.R. 8535 are highly commendable. We strongly endorse this measure particularly with such provisions as necessary to assure essential academic freedom to these State-supported schools, so that there would be no possibility of domination of free academic study and thought by any agency of the Federal Government.

The committee's courtesy in hearing me is appreciated.

Mr. GRANT. Thank you, sir.

Are there any questions?

Mr. McINTIRE. I would like to express my appreciation to Mr. Myers for taking the time to be here and give his views on this legislation. I am happy to know that the Forest Farmers Association finds that this legislation—with some amendments that have already been discussed and proposed—might well fit in as a part of a constructive pattern in expanding forest research.

Mr. GRANT. Thank you so much, Mr. Myers.

I believe that completes the list of witnesses on H.R. 8535 and companion measures.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, I have a letter from Mr. John F. Hosner, head of the Department of Forestry and Wildlife, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., which letter I request be made a part of the record at this point.

Mr. GRANT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The letter follows:)

JULY 19, 1962.

To: Hon. W. Pat Jennings.

From: John F. Hosner, head, Department of Forestry and Wildlife, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.

Re: H.R. 8535.

Additional research is vital to the continued output of goods and services from our Nation's forests. Demands upon all facets of our forest resources can be expected to continue at an accelerated rate as both the population and the per capita use of the goods and services of forests increase. Current planning is necessary to meet the needs one or more decades in the future; hence, there is a great urgency to carry out the research that will guide the management of forest lands for continuous and increasing production.

The situation in one area of the forest economy will indicate some of the problems that need to be met through research. Currently, the products of forest industries are valued at more than \$20 billion a year. Seven and one-half percent of all the people engaged in manufacturing in the United States are associated with forest based industries. However, technology in much of the forest economy, according to Dr. William A. Duerr, chairman of the Department of Forest Economics, State University, College of Forestry, has lagged behind that in other industries. He further stated that "if this trend goes on (in forest economy), we have the prospect of reaching, simultaneously, values high for end products and critically low for raw material." Such a prospect, of course, is not in the best interests of society. Research is needed to point the way toward a more prosperous future in the wood using industry.

The information needed to meet the projected future demands for recreation, water, wildlife, and other less tangible areas, although different in kind, are equally pressing. There is no substitute for the research necessary to meet the challenges ahead in our forest economy.

It appears to me that the only feasible way to sufficiently accelerate the needed research programs on a national basis is through the passing of the legislation in H.R. 8535.

JOHN F. HOSNER.

Mr. HAGAN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, before you get away from Mr. Myers here, I would like to say that we folks in Georgia are certainly delighted to have the association headquarters in our State. We are quite familiar with the work Mr. Myers and the association are doing in our Southern States down there. We are delighted to have you with us and appreciate your statement.

Mr. GRANT. I have several letters here and one telegram from the president of the Southern Illinois University in regard to this measure. Also a letter from the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, a letter from the American Forestry Association, one from the Franconia Paper Corp., one from the California Industrial Forest Consultants, which documents will be filed for the record if there is no objection.

(The above-mentioned communications and others follow :)

CARBONDALE, ILL., July 23, 1962.

Congressman GEORGE GRANT,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Forestry,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

At its July 19 meeting the North Central States Forest Service Advisory Council asked me to transmit to you its position on Federal grant-in-aid forestry research legislation you now are considering. The council strongly favors a program such as proposed in H.R. 8535. The council further urges that this program be administered and coordinated by the Forest Service through the Secretary of Agriculture.

DELYTE W. MORRIS,
President, Southern Illinois University.

WESTERN FORESTRY & CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION,
Portland, Oreg., July 21, 1962.

Hon. GEORGE M. GRANT,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Forestry, House Agriculture Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN GRANT: We wish to record our support for the general principles embodied in the forestry research bill, H.R. 8535 (McIntire). We strongly urge enactment of legislation along these general lines which makes adequate provision for advice from representatives of the various public and private forestry organizations which use such research.

Western Forestry & Conservation Association believes that basic research is primarily a responsibility of public research institutions, including colleges and universities, while the responsibility for applied research and field testing should be shared by local public and private forestry organizations. The association urges continuing research programs commensurate with recognized need in the following fields: forest fire, including fire weather; forest pests, including their behavior and the possible influence of silvicultural practices on their spread and control; forest genetics; forest soils, including forest fertilization; timber utilization; forest products marketing; and forest economics.

We request that these remarks be included in the record of the July 23 House hearings on H.R. 8535.

Respectfully yours,

H. R. GLASCOCK, Jr.,
Forest Counsel.

THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D.C., July 20, 1962

HON. GEORGE M. GRANT,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Forests,
House Agriculture Committee, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. GRANT: The American Forestry Association wishes to make known its endorsement of H.R. 8535, a bill to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research.

Research is essential to forestry progress in that it supplies the knowledge which leads to better methods of growing, harvesting, and utilizing forest products. Although much information has been obtained, a great deal more needs to be known about watershed management, control of insects and diseases, forest genetics, utilization of little-used species, economics aspects of forest management, forest products marketing, and land-use conversion. This knowledge must be acquired if forestry is to keep pace with other aspects of national development.

The responsibility for fundamental research should be borne, in large part, by public agencies and institutions. We assume this to be the intent of H.R. 8535.

The forest industries have a responsibility, in turn, to test promising leads from fundamental research in pilot-plant operations. Past experience indicates that the forest industries will explore such leads as rapidly as the knowledge becomes available. Successful applications of research findings mean more jobs and a better standard of living for many Americans.

Sincerely yours,

FRED E. HORNADAY,
Executive Vice President.

FRANCONIA PAPER CORP.,
Lincoln, N.H., July 19, 1962.

HON. GEORGE M. GRANT,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Forests of the
House Committee on Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. GRANT: It has come to my attention that H.R. 8535, introduced by Congressman McIntire, of Maine, is scheduled for hearing beginning July 23.

I regret very much the fact that I must express myself in opposition to this particular bill inasmuch as Congressman McIntire since college days has been one of my dearest friends. I do feel, however, that creeping bureaucracy will eventually end in complete control of all of our day-to-day activities and is a trend which must not be condoned as regards the educational process. I have consistently informed the congressional delegation of my home State, New Hampshire, of my thoughts regarding this important issue. I will not belabor the matter further other than to refer to a paper presented February 15, 1962, before the Washington section of the Society of American Foresters by Albert G. Hall, a member of the society. I am proud to state that I am a member of the Society of American Foresters and I support wholeheartedly his stand regarding H.R. 8535, except that I am disappointed that he would even suggest changes in the wording of the bill rather than to reject it in full.

If possible I would suggest that my letter and Mr. Hall's statement be incorporated into the records of the hearing.

Very sincerely yours,

HENRY C. WALDO.

CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL FOREST CONSULTANTS,
San Francisco, Calif., July 20, 1962.

HON. GEORGE M. GRANT,
*Chairman, Forestry Subcommittee,
House Committee on Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN GRANT: I understand that your Subcommittee on Forestry is scheduled to hold hearings on a number of bills affecting forestry July 23-25. Among the bills before your committee are H.R. 8535 and similar bills proposing Federal subsidies to forestry schools for research; H.R. 9728, increasing Federal subsidies to the States for work on private forest lands under the Cooperative Forest Management Act; and S. 2064 and H.R. 10853, increasing the authorization for the forest survey.

As a consulting forester representing a number of private timber operators in the West and as a trustee of Western Forestry & Conservation Association, I would respectfully request that your committee hold in abeyance final action on H.R. 8535 and H.R. 9728, until complete evidence may be presented supporting opposition to these measures in their present form. The subject matter of both of these proposals has raised a very strong opposition by both large and small timber owners as well as among professional foresters.

The forest industry of the West and members of the forestry profession are in accord with the continuance of the forest survey. It is the general consensus in the industry that S. 2064, which has been passed by the Senate with an increased authorization to \$2.5 million, will adequately carry out the necessary program and is a much more sound and realistic approach to the problem than H.R. 10853, which now provides for an unlimited annual authorization.

On behalf of the forestry profession, my clients, and the forest industry, may I respectfully urge that your committee give due consideration to the suggestions offered herewith.

Respectfully yours,

W. R. SCHOFIELD, *Consulting Engineer.*

PORTLAND, OREG., August 5, 1962.

HON. GEORGE M. GRANT,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Western Forestry & Conservation Association strongly supports H.R. 12688 assisting State forestry research. Urge enactment amending page 5, section 7, subsection 7 to read "Economics of management of forest lands and the harvesting, manufacturing, and marketing of forest products." Association represents public, private forestry organizations all Western States.

H. R. GLASCOCK, Jr., *Forest Counsel.*

WESTERN FOREST INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION,
Portland, Oreg., August 3, 1962.

HON. GEORGE GRANT,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN GRANT: On July 23, R. M. Kallander, administrator, forest research laboratory, Oregon State University, mentioned to your committee that our organization supported the principles of H.R. 8535. This letter is written to confirm this statement and to provide you with some additional information.

The Western Forest Industries Association is an organization of small- and medium-sized independent mills whose major log supply is derived from public timber. We have long felt the need for greater effort in forest research and because of this our industry now supports forest research in Oregon through a severance tax on timber harvested in the State. With the growing complexities of the industry and the rapid advancement of technology in other fields, it is very apparent that much more needs to be done in this direction. Encouragement and stimulation of forest research in our State institutions of higher learning through Federal grants can be very helpful, especially where matching State and private funds are required. The proposal that administration of funds be handled by a nonaction agency is attractive to us. There is a great need to preserve the rights of freedom of inquiry both in research and in higher learning. This can best be insured through the manner in which grants are administered.

We believe that the general principles set forth in H.R. 8535 and in the amendments that have been proposed by Mr. McIntire and the forest industry will result in an outstanding piece of legislation that will make great contributions to the progress of forestry and forest products utilization.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH W. MCCracken,
Executive Vice President.

Mr. GRANT. Is there anyone else to testify on this particular series of bills?

If not, we will go to the next legislation.

(Whereupon the subcommittee took up consideration of other bills.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 87-788

H. R. 12688

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Index and summary of H. R. 126881
Digest of Public Law 87-7882

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 12688

- Aug. 7, 1961 Rep. McIntire introduced and discussed H. R. 8535. Print of bill as introduced and remarks of author.
- Aug. 11, 1961 Sen. Stennis introduced and discussed S. 2403 which was referred to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill and remarks of Sen. Stennis.
- July 25, 1962 Rep. McIntire introduced H. R. 12688 which was referred to the House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
- July 26, 1962 House subcommittee voted to report H. R. 12688.
- July 27, 1962 House committee voted to report H. R. 12688.
- July 30, 1962 House committee reported H. R. 12688 with amendment. H. Report No. 2065. Print of bill and report.
- Aug. 3, 1962 Sen. Stennis introduced S. 3609 which was referred to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
- Aug. 6, 1962 House passed H. R. 12688 under suspension of the rules.
- Aug. 7, 1962 H. R. 12688 was referred to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as referred.
- Sept. 5, 1962 Senate committee voted to report H. R. 12688.
- Sept. 7, 1962 Senate committee reported H. R. 12688 with amendments. S. Report No. 2013. Print of bill and report.
- Sept. 25, 1962 Senate passed H. R. 12688 as reported.
- Sept. 28, 1962 Senate vacated action of Sept. 25 and passed H. R. 12688 without amendment.
- Oct. 10, 1962 Approved: Public Law 87-788.

EXPANSION OF FORESTRY RESEARCH. Recognizes that research in forestry is basic to progress in the production, protection, and utilization of resources of the Nation's forest and related range lands, and the importance of Federal cooperation with State-supported colleges and universities in forestry research and the training of forestry research workers. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with land-grant colleges or agricultural experiment stations, and with other State-supported colleges and universities offering graduate training in the sciences basic to forestry and having a forestry school, for the purpose of encouraging and assisting them in carrying out programs of forestry research. Provides that allotment of funds and other assistance will be in accordance with plans to be agreed upon in advance by the Secretary and the cooperating institutions. Authorizes appropriations not to exceed one-half the amount appropriated for Federal forestry research conducted directly by the Department of Agriculture for the preceding fiscal year. Provides that Federal funds shall not exceed in any fiscal year the amount made available to and budgeted for expenditure by the cooperating State-supported institutions for forestry research from non-Federal sources. Provides that apportionments of Federal funds among participating States shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture after consultation with a national advisory board of not less than seven officials of the forestry schools of State-certified eligible colleges and universities chosen by a majority of such schools. Provides that in making apportionments among the States consideration shall be given to pertinent factors including, but not limited to, areas of non-Federal commercial forest land and annual volume of timber cut. Authorizes and directs the Secretary of Agriculture to appoint an advisory committee giving equal representation to Federal-State agencies concerned with developing and utilizing the Nation's forest resources and to the forest industries and, with the national advisory board, to seek the advice of the advisory committee at least annually. Defines forestry research to include all aspects of manage of management and protection of forest and related lands and resources, and of growing, utilizing, and marketing timber and other products and services of forest and related watershed and range lands. Provides that assistance to the States will be provided by the Secretary through a cooperative research unit in the Department of Agriculture.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 8535

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 7, 1961

Mr. McINTIRE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That it is hereby recognized that research in forestry is the
4 driving force behind progress in developing and utilizing the
5 resources of the Nation's forest and related rangelands.
6 The production, protection, and utilization of the forest re-
7 sources depend on strong technological advances and con-
8 tinuing development of the knowledge necessary to increase
9 the efficiency of forestry practices and to extend the bene-
10 fits that flow from forest and related rangelands. It is recog-

1 nized that the total forestry research efforts of the several
2 State colleges and universities and of the Federal Govern-
3 ment through the Forest Service of the Department of Agri-
4 culture are more fully effective if there is close coordination
5 between such programs.

6 SEC. 2. In order to promote research in forestry, the
7 Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to cooperate
8 with the several States for the purpose of encouraging and
9 assisting them in carrying out programs of forestry research.
10 Such assistance shall be in accordance with plans to be agreed
11 upon in advance by the Secretary and land-grant colleges
12 and other State-supported colleges and universities offering
13 graduate training in the sciences basic to forestry and having
14 a forestry school. The plan shall provide for the allotment
15 of Federal funds to the cooperating college or university to
16 carry out the forestry research provided for by this Act.

17 SEC. 3. To enable the Secretary to carry out the provi-
18 sions of this Act there are hereby authorized to be appropri-
19 ated such sums as the Congress may from time to time deter-
20 mine to be necessary. Funds appropriated and made avail-
21 able to the States under this Act shall be in addition to allot-
22 ments or grants that may be made under other authorizations.

23 SEC. 4. The amount paid by the Federal Government to
24 any State college or university under this Act shall not ex-
25 ceed during any fiscal year the amount available to such col-

1 lege or university during the same fiscal year for forestry
2 research from State funds or private grants. The Secretary
3 is authorized to make such expenditures on the certificate of
4 the appropriate official of the State college or university hav-
5 ing charge of the forestry research for which the expenditures
6 as herein provided are to be made. If any or all of the col-
7 leges or universities of any State eligible to receive funds
8 under this Act fails to make available for forestry research
9 in any fiscal year sums at least as much as the amount for
10 which it would be eligible for such year under this Act, the
11 difference between the Federal funds available and the funds
12 made available by the college or university shall be reappor-
13 tioned by the Secretary to other eligible colleges or univer-
14 sities of the same State if there be any which qualify therefor
15 and, if there be none, the Secretary shall reapportion such
16 difference to the colleges and universities of other States par-
17 ticipating in the forestry research program.

18 SEC. 5. Apportionments among participating colleges
19 and universities of the States and administrative expenses in
20 connection with the program shall be determined by the Sec-
21 retary after consultation with a national advisory board of
22 not less than five officials of eligible State institutions chosen
23 by a majority of such institutions. In making such appor-
24 tionments consideration shall be given to pertinent factors
25 including, but not limited to, areas of non-Federal commercial

1 forest land and volume of timber cut annually from growing
2 stock.

3 SEC. 6. The Secretary is hereby authorized and directed
4 to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary
5 to carry out the provisions of this Act. It shall be the duty
6 of the Secretary to furnish such advice and assistance as will
7 best promote the purposes of this Act.

8 SEC. 7. The term "forestry research" as used in this Act
9 shall include investigations relating to: (1) Reforestation
10 and management of land for the production of crops of tim-
11 ber and other related products of the forest; (2) manage-
12 ment of forest and related watershed lands to improve con-
13 ditions of waterflow and to protect resources against floods
14 and erosion; (3) management of forest and related range-
15 lands for production of forage for domestic livestock and
16 big game and improvement of food and habitat for wildlife;
17 (4) management of forest lands for outdoor recreation;
18 (5) protection of forest lands and resources against fire,
19 insects, diseases, or other destructive agents; (6) utiliza-
20 tion of wood and other forest products for expanded forest
21 industries and new and more effective uses of forest prod-
22 ucts; (7) economic and social considerations underlying
23 establishment of sound policies for the management of forest
24 lands and the harvesting and marketing of forest products;

1 and (8) such other studies as may be necessary to obtain
2 the fullest and most effective use of forest resources.

3 SEC. 8. The term "State" as used in this Act shall in-
4 clude Puerto Rico.

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research, and for other purposes.

By Mr. McINTIRE

AUGUST 7, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Mr. Six, president of Continental Airlines, was in constant attendance at the scene and was in contact with the administration, the FAA, the local law enforcement agencies and his own employees aboard the aircraft during the 9-hour siege. In my opinion, Mr. Six should be most pleased with the conduct of his employees and should be personally congratulated for the responsibility and determination which he, as the chief executive officer of the company, showed during the crisis.

The members of the crew who were involved in this fine feat were as follows: Byron D. Richards, captain; G. L. Wagner, first officer; Norm Simmons, second officer; Lou Finch, director passenger service; Lois Carnagey, hostess; and Tonie Besset, hostess.

Certainly all members of the aviation industry should be proud of the way Continental handled this terrible problem and airline passengers everywhere can take heart in the reassertion of the airlines high feeling of responsibility and devotion to duty as shown on this occasion.

(Mr. ROGERS of Colorado asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with my Colorado colleagues, Congressmen ROGERS, CHENOWETH, and DOMINICK, in a word of commendation to Continental Air Lines and its president Bob Six for the fine manner in which they handled the attempted hijacking of Continental's plane at El Paso last week. When I heard that Mr. Six had gotten in touch with the President of the United States and then followed explicitly the wishes of the President in the matters surrounding the attempted holdup, I was very pleased. My congratulations to Continental and its personnel.

FACTS ABOUT THE FOREIGN AID PROGRAM

(Mr. PASSMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am placing in the RECORD, as an extension of my remarks, a recapitulation of the funds on hand to the credit of the mutual security program as of June 30, 1961, in the amount of \$5,443 million. Most of this money is to pay for long-range programs and projects now in progress and under construction.

Foreign aid projects and programs presently are on a 5-year planning basis, or for even longer. Those are the instructions that go out to the field, and that is the basis for handling these operations.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASSMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. FORD. I want to compliment the gentleman from Louisiana on the very fine job he did yesterday.

Mr. PASSMAN. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee on Appropriations, I feel that I have a responsibility to provide the membership with some documented facts about the foreign aid program.

If the executive branch succeeds in getting a portion of the foreign aid program on the Treasury back-door financing basis, the Congress then would for all practical purposes surrender control of the purse strings. If the proposed legislation is approved:

First. The executive branch would no longer have to justify funds for the development financing program. Rather, the legislative branch would have to show sufficient cause for making any reduction. It would require an act of Congress to reduce the amount of the borrowing authorization.

Second. The executive witnesses admit that once given this authority, they do not expect the Congress to attempt to take it back.

Third. The administration could, directly or indirectly, commit the entire \$8.8 billion during the first fiscal year of the authorization, and these commitments, based upon the inaccurate estimates of cost of the program in the past, could lead to a further request of double or triple the present amount to bring the programs to completion.

Fourth. In effect, the executive could commit this country to the entire amount before the Congress knew to what countries, to what programs, or to what projects the funds would go.

Fifth. The executive prefers not to refer to the program as a loan program, but rather as a development financing program. Most of the funds would be advanced on a 50-year-term basis, without interest, and with a 10-year grace period before any repayments are required.

Sixth. The administration refers to this as a 5-year program, but since there would be no substantial repayments on the loans for 10 years, it is possible there would be a similar request after the first 5 years. Since high officials of the administration admit that this could be a 30-year program, how far afield could we go before it crushes our own economy, already strained by excessive spending and deficit spending?

Seventh. The administration proposes backdoor spending only on approximately one-third of the total annual aid cost. However, the executive witnesses are frank in stating they expect other portions of the program to be shifted to the new back-door-spending approach. As each year passes, Congress would lose control over more and more phases of the program.

So unfirm have been the estimates in the past, and so uncertain the actual need, that even after the Congress reduced the executive's requests in the past 6 years by \$4½ billion, the Congress still appropriated so much in excess of needs that the cumulative unobligated balances for the same period exceeded \$1½ billion.

The Executive witnesses admit that they do not anticipate better programs

or better projects, but the need is for long-term financing. They state that some nations hesitate to enter into needed self-reforms because they could not trust America to fulfill its commitments.

Beautiful phrases, carefully worded reports, claims and executives courtesies cannot change the facts, as above indicated. The record of the hearings thus far held by our subcommittee documents the facts I have presented.

The recapitulation sheet which I am extending in the RECORD indicates the latest estimate of unobligated and unexpended funds on hand June 30, 1961. *Foreign Operations Subcommittee on Appropriations (foreign-aid funds, by program and amount on hand unexpended, June 30, 1961)*

Military assistance-----	\$2,519,643,000
Defense support-----	673,491,000
Development loan fund----	1,488,758,000
Development assistance-----	36,632,000
Special assistance-----	207,171,000
President's Asian fund-----	50,757,000
President's contingency fund-----	252,106,000
Technical cooperation, bilateral-----	155,068,000
Technical cooperation, United Nations-----	12,900,000
Technical cooperation, Organization of American States-----	1,201,000
Atoms for peace-----	6,959,000
Intergovernment Commission for European Migration-----	5,615,000
U.N. Refugee Fund-----	800,000
Escapee program-----	4,490,000
U.N. Children's Fund-----	8,542,000
U.N. Relief and Works Agency-----	9,274,000
Ocean freight-----	588,000
NATO science program-----	
Administrative expense, ICA-----	8,494,000
Administrative expense, State-----	923,000
Grand total-----	5,443,412,000
Unexpended funds on hand June 30, 1961-----	5,443,412,000
Unexpended funds on hand June 30, 1960-----	4,713,665,000
Increase in unexpended funds during last fiscal year-----	729,747,000

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

AMERICA

(Mr. JONES of Missouri asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call attention to a splendid article which appeared in yesterday's issue of the Sunday Star, written by Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain of the U.S. Senate. The title of this article on the editorial page is "Who Sends the Worst?" in which Dr. Harris says among other things:

Somebody is selling America down the river. Somebody is exporting America's worst. In pictures and plays sent abroad, the image of this sweet land of liberty displayed before the eyes of the multitudes is

not only that of the "ugly American," but also of a depraved America.

In closing the article, he states:

Who among us for personal gain is engaging in such traitorous practices as they interpret liberty as license to betray? Whoever they are, the spiritual descendants of Judas who for the lure of 30 pieces of silver multiplied by millions are dealing in lewd pictures of America at its worst.

When the world depends for its future so largely upon America's best, it is being maliciously shown America's worst. God forgive them, for they know not what they do.

I hope all Americans will read this article which appeared in the Washington Sunday Star of yesterday. I do not intend to ask permission to insert the article because I am sure some Member of the other body has made this request.

THE EFFECT OF DRAINAGE PROJECTS ON AMERICA'S WILDLIFE

(Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced legislation to cover the situation brought up last Thursday when the agriculture bill was before the House. Three others of our colleagues have also introduced legislation along that line—they are the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ZABLOCKI], the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KASTENMEIER], and the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES].

Mr. Speaker, this legislation would deny cost-sharing and technical assistance to farmers for drainage projects which the Department of Interior consider to be materially harmful to wildlife habitat.

Prior determinations of the specific areas of the farm where this would be so must be made by the Department of the Interior and notice thereof filed with the Department of Agriculture in order for the legislation to apply.

Present requirements of law do not permit the Secretary of Agriculture to direct the withholding of cost-sharing assistance from drainage projects merely because they adversely effect wildlife.

The Department of the Interior is carrying out a program for the acquisition of wildlife resources. This legislation will strengthen that program.

The Department of the Interior already has authority to offer lease or purchase arrangements to the farmer whom this legislation deprives of assistance in improving the agricultural use of the wet land area of his farm.

FORESTRY RESEARCH

(Mr. McINTIRE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McINTIRE. Mr. Speaker, like many of my colleagues, I follow with deep interest the development and utilization of our forest resources. As a member of the House Committee on Agriculture for the past 10 years, I have been closely associated with legislation

relating to the forest industry and the U.S. Forest Service. In my own State of Maine, the management and utilization of forest land involves one of the greatest resources of the Pine Tree State.

A sound research program is vital to preservation and wise use of these resources. It is recognized by Congress that our forest areas can attain their maximum service to the people if management is based on the multiple use principle.

In order to develop the skills essential to the protection, management, and utilization of our forest resources, we depend on our forestry schools for academic and technical training. The place of the schools of forestry is already established. These schools are a vital part of the high level of competence in the science of forestry already attained in this country. Graduates are found in every aspect of our forestry economy. The purpose of the legislation which I am proposing is to build an even stronger competency in this field.

The bill authorizes such sums as the Congress may wish to appropriate to be used to assist accredited State schools of forestry in expanding forestry research. These funds would be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, but it is understood that the U.S. Forest Service would, of course, be the agency in the Department to which the administrative functions would be assigned. A program of research would be developed by the State forestry school. Federal funds would be matched on an equal basis. These matching funds would come from State or private sources. A national advisory board of not less than five officials of eligible State institutions would be chosen by a majority of those institutions. In making apportionments, consideration would be given to pertinent factors, including areas of non-Federal commercial forest land and volume of timber cut annually from growing stock. Research would be directed to all problems related directly to the production, protection, and utilization of our forest resources.

I believe that this legislation is a constructive step in assuring this country of a stronger program of forestry research. It would also strengthen our schools of forestry upon which this country depends for the training of those who will manage these resources in the future.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD of July 27 and August 3 in the following particulars:

July 27, page 12780, top of column 3, fourth line, should read:

The Department found an effective way to stay within that limit, at least closer than the 5-million-acre feed grain discrepancy. I would point out that the taxpayers of the United States have a considerable stake in this discrepancy. If there is a phantom acre situation to the extent of 5 million acres, they have paid out \$160 million for nothing.

August 3, page 13546, column 1, seventh line, should read:

Mr. FINDLEY. We heard today a number of statements in eloquent and proper words

protesting the invasion of American rights at the hands of Castro's airplane hijackers. I think it ought to be remembered that the liberty of the American people—including the American farmers—can be invaded very subtly but very substantially by the American Government itself.

Remainder without error.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the corrections will be made accordingly. There was no objection.

ANNUAL REPORT, OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

To the Congress of the United States:
I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the Annual Report of the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1960.

JOHN F. KENNEDY.
The WHITE HOUSE, August 7, 1961.

THE CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is the day for the call of the Consent Calendar. The Clerk will call the first bill on the calendar.

LIMIT PRIORITY AND NONDISCHARGEABILITY OF TAXES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 4473) to amend the Bankruptcy Act with respect to limiting the priority and nondischargeability of taxes in bankruptcy.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is the first of three or four bills on the calendar today dealing with bankruptcy. I wonder if someone interested in this legislation can tell me whether these changes in the law are made necessary by reason of the increase of bankruptcies in this country?

Mr. FORRESTER. I do not think the increase of bankruptcies is of any materiality in connection with this particular legislation; as a matter of fact, the bill presently before us more or less recognizes the fact that the Government has moved into the tax field to an extent that has never existed before in our history.

Mr. GROSS. I do not care to prolong this. I remember earlier in this session in one of the appropriation bills the funds for the bankruptcy courts was substantially increased. We now see these bills coming on, and I wondered if there were any connection. I do know bankruptcies in this country are increasing, which ought to be notice to the Members of the Congress of the United States that it is about time to stop profligate spending on unessential enterprises of one kind and another. That is the point I wanted to make and the reason for my reserving the right to object to this bill.

S. 2403

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 11, 1961

MR. STENNIS (for himself and Mr. EASTLAND) introduced the following bill;
which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and
Forestry

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That it is hereby recognized that research in forestry is the
4 driving force behind progress in developing and utilizing
5 the resources of the Nation's forest and related rangelands.
6 The production, protection, and utilization of the forest re-
7 sources depend on strong technological advances and con-
8 tinuing development of the knowledge necessary to increase
9 the efficiency of forestry practices and to extend the benefits
10 that flow from forest and related rangelands. It is recog-

1 nized that the total forestry research efforts of the several
2 State colleges and universities and of the Federal Govern-
3 ment through the Forest Service of the Department of
4 Agriculture are more fully effective if there is close coordina-
5 tion between such programs.

6 SEC. 2. In order to promote research in forestry, the
7 Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to cooperate
8 with the several States for the purpose of encouraging and
9 assisting them in carrying out programs of forestry research.
10 Such assistance shall be in accordance with plans to be
11 agreed upon in advance by the Secretary and land-grant
12 colleges and other State-supported colleges and universities
13 offering graduate training in the sciences basic to forestry
14 and having a forestry school. The plan shall provide for
15 the allotment of Federal funds to the cooperating college or
16 university to carry out the forestry research provided for
17 by this Act.

18 SEC. 3. To enable the Secretary to carry out the provi-
19 sions of this Act there are hereby authorized to be appropri-
20 ated such sums as the Congress may from time to time de-
21 termine to be necessary. Funds appropriated and made
22 available to the States under this Act shall be in addition to
23 allotments or grants that may be made under other au-
24 thorizations.

25 SEC. 4. The amount paid by the Federal Government to

1 any State college or university under this Act shall not ex-
2 ceed during any fiscal year the amount available to such col-
3 lege or university during the same fiscal year for forestry re-
4 search from State funds or private grants. The Secretary is
5 authorized to make such expenditures on the certificate of
6 the appropriate official of the State college or university hav-
7 ing charge of the forestry research for which the expenditures
8 as herein provided are to be made. If any or all of the
9 colleges or universities of any State eligible to receive funds
10 under this Act fails to make available for forestry research
11 in any fiscal year sums at least as much as the amount for
12 which it would be eligible for such year under this Act, the
13 difference between the Federal funds available and the funds
14 made available by the college or university shall be reappor-
15 tioned by the Secretary to other eligible colleges or universi-
16 ties of the same State if there be any which qualify therefor
17 and, if there be none, the Secretary shall reapportion such
18 difference to the colleges and universities of other States
19 participating in the forestry research program.

20 SEC. 5. Apportionments among participating colleges
21 and universities of the States and administrative expenses
22 in connection with the program shall be determined by the
23 Secretary after consultation with a national advisory board
24 of not less than five officials of eligible State institutions
25 chosen by a majority of such institutions. In making such

1 apportionments consideration shall be given to pertinent
2 factors including, but not limited to, areas of non-Federal
3 commercial forest land and volume of timber cut annually
4 from growing stock.

5 SEC. 6. The Secretary is hereby authorized and directed
6 to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary
7 to carry out the provisions of this Act. It shall be the duty
8 of the Secretary to furnish such advice and assistance as
9 will best promote the purposes of this Act.

10 SEC. 7. The term "forestry research" as used in this
11 Act shall include investigations relating to: (1) Reforesta-
12 tion and management of land for the production of crops of
13 timber and other related products of the forest; (2) man-
14 agement of forest and related watershed lands to improve
15 conditions of waterflow and to protect resources against floods
16 and erosion; (3) management of forest and related range-
17 lands for production of forage for domestic livestock and big
18 game and improvement of food and habitat for wildlife; (4)
19 management of forest lands for outdoor recreation; (5) pro-
20 tection of forest lands and resources against fire, insects,
21 diseases, or other destructive agents; (6) utilization of wood
22 and other forest products for expanded forest industries and
23 new and more effective uses of forest products; (7) eco-
24 nomic and social considerations underlying establishment of
25 sound policies for the management of forest lands and the

1 harvesting and marketing of forest products; and (8) such
2 other studies as may be necessary to obtain the fullest and
3 most effective use of forest resources.

4 SEC. 8. The term "State" as used in this Act shall
5 include Puerto Rico.

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research, and for other purposes.

By Mr. STENNIS and Mr. EASTLAND

AUGUST 11, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry



United States
of America

Please return to
Division of Legislative Reporting
Office of Budget and Finance

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 87th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 107

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1961

No. 138

House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, August 14, 1961, at 12 o'clock noon.

Senate

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1961

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a.m., and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

Rev. Raymond Shaheen, pastor, St. Luke Evangelical Lutheran Church, Silver Spring, Md., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, keeper of all yesterdays and Lord of all tomorrows, as our fathers turned to Thee, so do we in this present hour. But it is not custom alone that prompts us to approach Thy throne. We are driven by the compelling pressures of every single second of each new day.

Wilt Thou be pleased to hear our prayer, O God, in behalf of these Thy servants whose voices heard within the walls of this Senate Chamber are echoed and reechoed the world over.

We pray to Thee, the Father of all mankind, whose paternal goodness claims each of us a member of Thy family and who would have every man look upon another as his brother, enable Thy servants to fashion their hearts and minds according to Thy good pleasure. May it be their intention to please Thee, for we know that only those things which are acceptable in Thy sight can be for the people's good.

Bend them, therefore, by Thy Holy Spirit and suit them according to Thy will that they may discharge their obligations to the family of man with wisdom far greater than their own. Through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. SMATHERS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, August 10, 1961, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILL

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on today, August 11, 1961, the President had approved and signed the act (S. 1815) to provide for one additional Assistant Secretary of Labor in the Department of Labor.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2732. An act to amend section 303 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide that the Secretaries of the uniformed services shall prescribe a reasonable monetary allowance for transportation of house trailers or mobile dwellings upon permanent change of station of members of the uniformed services; and

H.R. 7651. An act to amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949 to authorize the payment of an accrued portion of incentive pay to certain aeronautically rated or designated officers who have been eligible to such pay for a minimum of at least 10 years and who subsequently are removed from the status to such eligibility due to the fact that a determination has been made that the requirement for them in this capacity is no longer necessary in the interest of national security.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were each read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

H.R. 2732. An act to amend section 303 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide that the Secretaries of the uniformed services shall prescribe a reasonable monetary allowance for transportation of house trailers or mobile dwellings upon permanent change of station of members of the uniformed services; and

H.R. 7651. An act to amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949 to authorize the payment of an accrued portion of incentive pay to certain aeronautically rated or designated officers who have been eligible to such pay for a minimum of at least 10 years and who subsequently are removed from the status to such eligibility due to the fact that a determination has been made that the requirement for them in this capacity is no longer necessary in the interest of national security.

LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING MORNING HOUR

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I ask that the Senate now proceed to the morning hour, and I ask unanimous consent that statements in connection therewith be limited to 3 minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MENOMINEE INDIAN LEGISLATION— JOINT RESOLUTION OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, currently, the bill, H.R. 4130, relating to termination of Federal control over the Menominee Indian Tribe, of Wisconsin, is pending before a conference committee.

On May 9, the House of Representatives passed its version of this legislation. The Senate acted on June 12.

In my judgment, the House bill, as I stressed at the time, represents a far

more adequate effort to meet the complex needs of the tribe during its efforts to resolve problems of termination.

Today, I was privileged to receive a joint resolution from the State Legislature of Wisconsin, urging the Congress to adopt the House version of this legislation.

Mr. President, the State government in Wisconsin, as well as many other wide interests, have exerted great efforts in trying to find a workable program for the tribe, to protect its assets, as well as the rights and futures of the members of the tribe.

The resolution, I believe, reflects a realistic assessment of the needs of the tribe. Believing this resolution deserves the attention of Congress, and, particularly, of the members of the conference committee, I request unanimous consent to have it printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION 93

Joint resolution urging the congressional conference committee on H.R. 4130 to adopt the provisions of the House bill

Whereas the U.S. Congress has under consideration H.R. 4130, which provides for a loan fund for Menominee Enterprises, Inc., to assist the Menominee people in developing and diversifying industry in Menominee County; and

Whereas the House bill contains further provisions for \$540,000 in aid for health, education, and welfare programs in Menominee County for the first year, and to continue such aids on a declining basis over the ensuing 5 years; and

Whereas the present tax base in Menominee County is inadequate to properly finance the basic and essential health, education, and welfare programs; and

Whereas the U.S. Senate has not concurred in the allowances made in H.R. 4120 for health, education, and welfare aids; and

Whereas the bill is now in joint conference committee; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring), That the congressional conference committee be urged to adopt the provisions in the House bill; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the members of the conference committee and the members of the Wisconsin delegation in Congress.

W. D. KNOWLES,
President of the Senate.
LAWRENCE R. LARSEN,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.
D. J. BLANCHARD,
Speaker of the Assembly.
ROBERT G. MAROTZ,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

RESOLUTION OF COUNCIL OF POLISH SOCIETIES AND CLUBS, WILMINGTON, DEL.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I present, for reference to the appropriate committee, three resolutions adopted by the Council of Polish Societies and Clubs of Wilmington, Del.

The first resolution expresses their opposition to the admission of Red China to the United Nations. The second expresses their opposition to the administration's Federal aid to education bill, and the third resolution expresses their

support of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore: The resolutions will be received and appropriately referred.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

The following reports of a committee were submitted:

By Mr. STENNIS, from the Committee on Armed Services, with amendments:

H.R. 4785. An act relating to withholding for State employee retirement, disability, and death benefit system purposes on the compensation of certain civilian employees of the National Guard (Rept. No. 709).

By Mr. BARTLETT, from the Committee on Armed Services, without amendment:

H.R. 7724. An act to provide for advances of pay to members of the armed services in cases of emergency evacuation of military dependents from overseas areas and for other purposes (Rept. No. 707).

By Mr. BUSH, from the Committee on Armed Services, with an amendment:

H.R. 7934. An act to authorize the Secretaries of the military departments to make emergency payments to persons who are injured or whose property is damaged as a result of aircraft or missile accidents, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 708).

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. STENNIS (for himself and Mr. EASTLAND):

S. 2403. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. (See the remarks of Mr. STENNIS when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MAGNUSON (by request):

S. 2404. A bill to amend section 510(i) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, relating to the exchange of vessels; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. GORE (for himself and Mr. KEFAUVER):

S. 2405. A bill to provide for flood control on Stones River, Cumberland River Basin, Tenn., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ERVIN (for himself and Mr. JORDAN):

S. 2406. A bill for the relief of Balkrishna Govind Gokhale and his wife, Beena Gokhale, and their two daughters, Javashree Gokhale and Maya Gokhale; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HILL:

S. 2407. A bill to amend section 510(i) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, relating to the exchange of vessels; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. ALLOTT:

S. 2408. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Jessie M. Smith; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

S. 2409. A bill to amend section 203(j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 so as to provide that certain surplus property of the United States shall be offered for sale to the States; to the Committee on Government Operations.

(See the remarks of Mr. HUMPHREY when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. BURDICK:

S. 2410. A bill to permit the State of North Dakota to modify its agreement entered into under section 218 of the Social Security Act so as to exclude from social security coverage thereunder services performed by student employees of such State; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 2411. A bill to authorize the alteration of the Federal building at Minot, N. Dak., to provide additional office space for the use of Federal agencies and an additional courtroom for the district court of the United States, and for other purposes; and

S. 2412. A bill to change the name of the reservoir above Garrison Dam, known as Garrison Reservoir or Garrison Lake, to Lake Garrison; to the Committee on Public Works.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES IN A PROGRAM OF FORESTRY RESEARCH

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, and my colleague, the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research, and for other purposes.

I expect later in the day to make some remarks, if I can obtain the floor, with reference to the purposes of this bill.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 2403) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. STENNIS (for himself and Mr. EASTLAND), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is hereby recognized that research in forestry is the driving force behind progress in developing and utilizing the resources of the Nation's forest and related rangelands. The production, protection, and utilization of the forest resources depend on strong technological advances and continuing development of the knowledge necessary to increase the efficiency of forestry practices and to extend the benefits that flow from forest and related rangelands. It is recognized that the total forestry research efforts of the several State colleges and universities and of the Federal Government through the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture are more fully effective if there is close coordination between such programs.

SEC. 2. In order to promote research in forestry, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to cooperate with the several States for the purpose of encouraging and assisting them in carrying out programs of forestry research. Such assistance shall be in accordance with plans to be agreed upon in advance by the Secretary and land-grant colleges and other State-supported colleges and universities offering graduate training in the sciences basic to forestry and having a forestry school. The plan shall provide for the allotment of Federal funds to the cooperating college or university to

carry out the forestry research provided for by this Act.

SEC. 3. To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of this Act there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary. Funds appropriated and made available to the States under this Act shall be in addition to allotments or grants that may be made under other authorizations.

SEC. 4. The amount paid by the Federal Government to any State college or university under this Act shall not exceed during any fiscal year the amount available to such college or university during the same fiscal year for forestry research from State funds or private grants. The Secretary is authorized to make such expenditures on the certificate of the appropriate official of the State college or university having charge of the forestry research for which the expenditures as herein provided are to be made. If any or all of the colleges or universities of any State eligible to receive funds under this Act fails to make available for forestry research in any fiscal year sums at least as much as the amount for which it would be eligible for such year under this Act, the difference between the Federal funds available and the funds made available by the college or university shall be reapportioned by the Secretary to other eligible colleges or universities of the same State if there be any which qualify therefor and, if there be none, the Secretary shall reapportion such difference to the colleges and universities of other States participating in the forestry research program.

SEC. 5. Apportionments among participating colleges and universities of the States and administrative expenses in connection with the program shall be determined by the Secretary after consultation with a national advisory board of not less than five officials of eligible State institutions chosen by a majority of such institutions. In making such apportionments consideration shall be given to pertinent factors including, but not limited to, areas of non-Federal commercial forest land and volume of timber cut annually from growing stock.

SEC. 6. The Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to furnish such advice and assistance as will best promote the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 7. The term "forestry research" as used in this Act shall include investigations relating to: (1) Reforestation and management of land for the production of crops of timber and other related products of the forest; (2) management of forest and related watershed lands to improve conditions of waterflow and to protect resources against floods and erosion; (3) management of forest and related rangelands for production of forage for domestic livestock and big game and improvement of food and habitat for wildlife; (4) management of forest lands for outdoor recreation; (5) protection of forest lands and resources against fire, insects, diseases, or other destructive agents; (6) utilization of wood and other forest products for expanded forest industries and new and more effective uses of forest products; (7) economic and social considerations underlying establishment of sound policies for the management of forest lands and the harvesting and marketing of forest products; and (8) such other studies as may be necessary to obtain the fullest and most effective use of forest resources.

SEC. 8. The term "State" as used in this Act shall include Puerto Rico.

Mr. STENNIS subsequently said: Mr. President, for many years I have been a strong supporter of forestry pro-

grams—programs that provide for a rich and varied flow of products, services, and opportunities that benefit all people in our country. Nowhere in the world does a people have the bounteous production and use of timber crops, forest recreation, wildlife and fish, water, and range forage that we enjoy in the United States.

Today, I want to describe legislation I am proposing that will move forestry ahead faster through a strengthened research program to be shared by the Federal Government and the States. I am happy to join with Representative McINTIRE who has introduced a companion measure in the House of Representatives. Representative McINTIRE is a leader in forestry. His efforts to advance progress on forestry problems are well recognized not only in his own home State of Maine where forests are the backbone of the economy, but in all parts of our country.

Keeping the development and wise use of all forest resources moving ahead as our economy grows is a difficult task. The responsibility of the Federal Government, working in cooperation with the States and with private industry, continues as an important feature of the whole dynamic forestry program. I have often pointed out to the Members of the Senate, as well as to many interested groups nationwide, the significance of a strong research program to future progress in forestry. The Forest Service has a productive research program that is being developed along carefully planned lines with the endorsement and support of the Congress. This research program must continue to grow. However, along with the Forest Service research program there must also be a growing forestry research program at our State agricultural experiment stations and forestry schools.

To accomplish this, legislation is currently needed to facilitate a stronger cooperative research between the Forest Service and the States on troublesome forestry problems and to insure the steady progress that will keep our resources contributing what they can and should. I am proposing this bill because it represents the next needed legislative step in strengthening research on forest resource problems.

The forestry schools of the Nation have contributed significantly to progress through their fine academic programs of training professional people in resource management. They have stimulated research and in their graduate student training programs have advanced technical knowledge. Their competence in the forestry research field has been well demonstrated. The State agricultural experiment stations have also completed excellent research in forestry or in forestry-oriented fields.

The legislation I am proposing would stimulate even greater competence and greater forestry research effort in the universities. It would authorize such sums as the Congress may wish to appropriate to assist each land grant college and to assist other State-supported institutions that have a forestry school and a graduate training program. Training of graduate students as for-

estry-oriented scientists by having them do research is one of the objectives of this legislation. Thus, every State and Puerto Rico would be able to participate in the program inasmuch as each has a land grant college with graduate training in subjects basic to forestry. The Federal funds, which would be matched on an equal basis, would be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. It is desirable that administration of the program would be through the Forest Service, the Federal agency with responsibility for forestry research. Apportionment of funds would be determined by the Secretary after consultation with a national advisory board representing eligible State institutions. Pertinent factors considered in the apportionment would include, but not be limited to, non-Federal commercial forest acreage and volume of timber cut. Research authorized would include investigations of all problems relating to the production, protection, and utilization of timber, water, recreation, wildlife and fish habitat, and range forage.

This legislation represents an essential next step in orderly progress to an adequate national forestry research program. The skills and professional scientific resources of the States must be enlisted if we are to move ahead in keeping forestry strong. The greatest strength lies in a foundation of scientific research carried on by the best qualified men of the Nation. We will reap additional benefits from broader and more effective training of scientists in forestry fields. Future forest resource supplies and usefulness will be assured.

SALE OF SURPLUS PROPERTY TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference, a bill to enable States, counties, cities, and towns to purchase Federal surplus property which is not donated for purposes of education, public health, or civil defense.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 2409) to amend section 203(j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 so as to provide that certain surplus property of the United States shall be offered for sale to the States, introduced by Mr. HUMPHREY was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The object of the proposed legislation is to allow State and local governmental units to purchase property which has been declared surplus by the Federal Government and thereby acquire a clear title to such property. An outright purchase on these terms would avoid the artificial restrictions that now hamper both the local and the Federal Governments.

Administration of this proposal would not change nor interfere with the present program of donating Federal surplus property for purposes of education, public health, or civil defense. Instead, the General Services Administrator

would be required to sell surplus property, which is not claimed for these purposes, to local and State governments at 5 percent of its original acquisition cost. These sales would occur within the framework of the existing donation program.

In order to avoid any possibility of any State or local governmental unit taking advantage of this legislation by purchasing equipment with the intent of reselling at a profit, the Administrator of GSA is authorized under this bill to issue the appropriate regulations to assure against such action.

This amendment would not result in a delay of the final disposal of unneeded Government property, nor materially increase the cost to the Federal Government. The establishment of a priority system would not be required since the sale would be administered through an agency designated by the State, in the same manner as the donation program.

This legislation has been carefully studied and represents many months of consultation between representatives of local governments and the Federal agencies which are connected with the administration of this program.

The National Association of County Officials, American Municipal Association, U.S. Conference of Mayors, and the Council of State Governments strongly endorse this proposed legislation. A companion measure is being offered in the House by Representative ZABLOCKI, of Wisconsin.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD, the accompanying letters of support.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
COUNTY OFFICIALS,
Washington, D.C., August 8, 1961.

HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HUMPHREY: The National Association of County Officials strongly supports your proposed legislation which would authorize States, counties, cities, and other State instrumentalities to purchase Federal surplus property at 5 percent of its original acquisition cost.

We much prefer outright purchase of these items, rather than a donation, because we can then avoid the artificial restrictions on use that now hamstring both our counties and the Federal Government.

Our support of this type of legislation was editorially expressed in the March 1961 issue of the County Officer. A copy of this editorial is enclosed.

We commend you for your interest in the problems of local government and we offer our complete support for this proposed legislation.

Sincerely yours,
BERNARD F. HILLENBRAND,
Executive Director.

SURPLUS PROPERTY AND THE TAXPAYER
(By Bernard F. Hillenbrand)

We've got nothing against hard-working junkmen, but we do think it is time for the Federal Government to recognize that tax-supported local governments should have a higher priority in acquiring Federal surplus property than do junkmen.

The present archaic Federal disposal policies which are costing taxpayers millions of dollars in double taxation work this way.

Mr. Federal Taxpayer buys a bulldozer and the Federal using agency, for one of a variety of sound reasons, no longer needs the machine. It is declared excess to the Federal agency's need and is offered for sale to other Federal agencies. If there are no takers the bulldozer is then declared surplus and offered as a donation to State and local health, education, and civil defense agencies. If it is still not claimed it is then offered at competitive bid at public sale. Counties and other local government units are, of course, precluded by law from bidding at public auction and so a county that needs a bulldozer must buy a new one. Mr. Local Taxpayer, who is also our Federal taxpayer, must therefore pay for a second machine when his original purchase would have done just as well.

NACO strongly supports a revision of the procedures which require the General Services Administrator, who has charge of the surplus property program, to offer our bulldozer for sale to counties and other local units after it has been offered as a donation to health, education, and civil defense agencies, but before it is offered for public sale.

We favor sale to counties and local government units at the same price as the item was offered for sale as excess to other Federal agencies—usually about 5 percent to 10 percent of the original acquisition cost. We much prefer outright purchase on these terms rather than donation because we then avoid the artificial restrictions on use that now hamstring both our counties and the Federal Government.

A revision of this nature would require some additional effort on the part of the Federal Government. It may meet opposition by the junk dealers and possibly by some businessmen.

The stakes are high. Some \$2 billions of Federal surplus is generated each year. Our position is right and fair. It will be strongly supported by county officials and by taxpayers alike.

We have an energetic new Congress and administration and it is time to take some constructive action on this fresh new idea.

THE COUNCIL
OF STATE GOVERNMENTS,
Washington D.C., August 8, 1961.

HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: We are pleased to know that you are considering the introduction of a bill to permit State and local governments to purchase Federal surplus personal property at a price not to exceed 5 percent of the cost to the United States of acquiring such property.

This is a project in which the Council of State Governments as secretariat to the Governors' conference and the National Association of State Purchasing Officials, has been interested for many years. Repeated efforts have been made to devise a program satisfactory to all concerned whereby clear title to Federal surplus personal property could be obtained through purchase of such property by State and local governments. We are delighted that such now appears to be the case.

If we can be of assistance to you in any way in this matter, please call on us.

Yours very truly,
CHARLES F. SCHWAN, Jr.,
Washington Representative.

UNITED STATES
CONFERENCE OF MAYORS,
Washington, D.C., August 8, 1961.

HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: On behalf of the United States Conference of Mayors, may I express our support for the legislation you propose

to introduce to permit State and local governmental units to purchase personal property surplus to the Federal Government before it is offered for sale to the general public.

We have reviewed this proposal and believe that it offers a step toward improved intergovernmental relations. While in many instances the present donor program has proven satisfactory, there is good reason why States and cities would prefer to purchase surplus property. Once the property were purchased outright and title passed, the State or city could use this property in a manner consistent with other property that it owns and would be relieved of the burden of keeping separate, and often cumbersome, maintenance and care records for the Federal agency. Under the terms of the proposed legislation, outright purchase could be had and, at the same time, regulations could be drawn which would guard against abuses of this program.

We sincerely hope the appropriate committees of the Congress will give this matter early consideration.

Sincerely yours,
HARRY R. BETTERS,
Executive Director.

AMERICAN MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D.C., August 8, 1961.
The Honorable HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HUMPHREY: We are pleased to learn that you are considering the introduction of legislation pertaining to the amendment of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. This proposed amendment would permit certain surplus property not needed for the purposes of education, public health, or civil defense to be offered for sale to local and State governments at a price not to exceed 5 percent of the cost of acquisition of said property.

The American Municipal Association would support such legislation since it would be consistent with its national municipal policy on surplus Federal property.

Personal property, once purchased from taxpayers' money by the Federal Government, and subsequently declared to be surplus and no longer needed for Federal, local health, educational or civil defense purposes, should continue to be made available for taxpayers' benefit so long as a usable and needed Government purpose remains. In accordance with the provisions of the proposed bill which you are considering introducing, the Administrator would be given the authority to determine whether or not such equipment is usable and necessary for State or local government purposes and what regulations should govern its use.

With the burdensome cost of government continuing to mount and with the continued straining of local government resources, maximum use needs to be made of all facilities and resources under whatever intergovernmental cooperative mechanisms can be found. We believe the proposed legislation under consideration by you to be fair and equitable and with due regard for intergovernmental cooperation.

The American Municipal Association supports the proposed legislation which you are now considering, for it feels that State and local governments should be given the opportunity of purchasing such surplus properties at a negotiated sale before these properties are disposed of at public auction.

Sincerely yours,
PATRICK HEALY, Jr.,
Executive Director.

ACT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF 1961—AMENDMENTS

Mr. YARBOROUGH submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 12688

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 25, 1962

Mr. McINTIRE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That it is hereby recognized that research in forestry is the
4 driving force behind progress in developing and utilizing the
5 resources of the Nation's forest and related rangelands. The
6 production, protection, and utilization of the forest resources
7 depend on strong technological advances and continuing
8 development of the knowledge necessary to increase the
9 efficiency of forestry practices and to extend the benefits that
10 flow from forest and related rangelands. It is recognized

1 that the total forestry research efforts of the several State
2 colleges and universities and of the Federal Government are
3 more fully effective if there is close coordination between
4 such programs, and it is further recognized that forestry
5 schools are especially vital in the training of research workers
6 in forestry.

7 SEC. 2. In order to promote research in forestry, the
8 Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to cooperate
9 with the several States for the purpose of encouraging and
10 assisting them in carrying out programs of forestry research.

11 Such assistance shall be in accordance with plans to be
12 agreed upon in advance by the Secretary and (a) land-grant
13 colleges or agricultural experiment stations established under
14 the Morrill Act of July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 503), as amended,
15 and the Hatch Act of March 2, 1887 (24 Stat. 440), as
16 amended, and (b) other State-supported colleges and uni-
17 versities offering graduate training in the sciences basic to
18 forestry and having a forestry school; however, an appro-
19 priate State representative designated by the State's Gover-
20 nor shall, in any agreement drawn up with the Secretary of
21 Agriculture for the purposes of this Act, certify those eligible
22 institutions of the State which will qualify for assistance and
23 shall determine the proportionate amounts of assistance to be
24 extended these certified institutions.

25 SEC. 3. To enable the Secretary to carry out the provi-

1 sions of this Act there are hereby authorized to be appro-
2 priated such sums as the Congress may from time to time
3 determine to be necessary but not exceeding in any one fiscal
4 year one-half the amount appropriated for Federal forestry
5 research conducted directly by the Department of Agricul-
6 ture for the fiscal year preceding the year in which the budget
7 is presented for such appropriation. Funds appropriated and
8 made available to the States under this Act shall be in addi-
9 tion to allotments or grants that may be made under other
10 authorizations.

11 SEC. 4. The amount paid by the Federal Government
12 to any State-certified institutions eligible for assistance under
13 this Act shall not exceed during any fiscal year the amount
14 available to and budgeted for expenditure by such college or
15 university during the same fiscal year for forestry research
16 from non-Federal sources. The Secretary is authorized to
17 make such expenditures on the certificate of the appropriate
18 official of the college or university having charge of the
19 forestry research for which the expenditures as herein pro-
20 vided are to be made. If any or all of the colleges or univer-
21 sities certified for receipt of funds under this Act fails to make
22 available and budget for expenditure for forestry research
23 in any fiscal year sums at least as much as the amount for
24 which it would be eligible for such year under this Act, the
25 difference between the Federal funds available and the funds

1 made available and budgeted for expenditure by the college
2 or university shall be reapportioned by the Secretary to other
3 eligible colleges or universities of the same State if there be
4 any which qualify therefor and, if there be none, the Secre-
5 tary shall reapportion such differences to the qualifying
6 colleges and universities of other States participating in the
7 forestry research program.

8 SEC. 5. Apportionments among participating States and
9 administrative expenses in connection with the program shall
10 be determined by the Secretary after consultation with a
11 national advisory board of not less than seven officials of the
12 forestry schools of the State-certified eligible colleges and
13 universities chosen by a majority of such schools. In making
14 such apportionments consideration shall be given to pertinent
15 factors including, but not limited to, areas of non-Federal
16 commercial forest land and volume of timber cut annually
17 from growing stock.

18 SEC. 6. The Secretary is authorized and directed to pre-
19 scribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to
20 carry out the provisions of this Act and to furnish such ad-
21 vice and assistance through a cooperative State forestry
22 research unit in the Department of Agriculture as will best
23 promote the purposes of this Act. The Secretary is further

1 authorized and directed to appoint an advisory committee
2 which shall be constituted to give equal representation to
3 Federal-State agencies concerned with developing and utiliz-
4 ing the Nation's forest resources and to the forest industries.
5 The Secretary and the national advisory board shall seek
6 at least once each year the counsel and advice of the ad-
7 visory committee to accomplish effectively the purposes of
8 this Act.

9 SEC. 7. The term "forestry research" as used in this
10 Act shall include investigations relating to: (1) Reforesta-
11 tion and management of land for the production of crops
12 of timber and other related products of the forest; (2) man-
13 agement of forest and related watershed lands to improve
14 conditions of waterflow and to protect resources against
15 floods and erosion; (3) management of forest and related
16 rangeland for production of forage for domestic livestock
17 and big game and improvement of food and habitat for
18 wildlife; (4) management of forest lands for outdoor recrea-
19 tion; (5) protection of forest land and resources against
20 fire, insects, diseases, or other destructive agents; (6) utili-
21 zation of wood and other forest products; (7) economic
22 and social considerations underlying establishment of sound
23 policies for the management of forest lands and the har-

1 vesting and marketing of forest products; and (8) such
2 other studies as may be necessary to obtain the fullest and
3 most effective use of forest resources.

4 SEC. 8. The term "State" as used in this Act shall in-
5 clude Puerto Rico.

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research, and for other purposes.

By Mr. McIntire

JULY 25, 1962

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued July 27, 1962
For actions of July 26, 1962
87th-2d, No. 128

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed appropriation continuation measure. House subcommittee voted to report bill to aid States in forestry research. House committee voted to report bill for housing for elderly in rural areas.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 839 the appropriations continuation resolution to make temporary appropriations until August 31, 1962, for those departments and agencies, including this Department, whose annual appropriation bills have not yet been enacted. p. 13842

Conferees were appointed on H. R. 10802, the Department of Interior and related agencies (including Forest Service) appropriation bill, 1963. Senate conferees have already been appointed. p. 13842

Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 11289, the appropriation bill, 1963. pp. 13852-52

The Appropriations Committee was granted until midnight Fri. to report the independent offices appropriation bill for 1963. p. 13842

2. RECLAMATION. Passed with amendment S. 405, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Mann Creek Federal reclamation project, Idaho (pp. 13849-50). Earlier, by a vote of 199 to 162, passed a similar House bill, H. R. 529, which was later tabled. pp. 13842-3, 13844-50
3. FORESTRY. The Subcommittee on Forests of the Agriculture Committee voted to report to the full committee with amendments H. R. 12688, to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research. p.D641
4. PERSONNEL. The Subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 10539, to amend the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act to provide additional choice of health plans. p. D642
5. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendments H. R. 12628, to authorize a program of housing for the elderly in rural areas. p. D641
6. LOANS. The Banking and Currency Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 3327, to make certain federally impacted areas eligible for assistance under the public facility loan program. p. D641
7. COMMUNICATIONS. The Subcommittee on Government Activities of the Government Operations Committee voted to report to the full committee with amendments H. R. 11899, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to provide for a Federal telecommunications fund. p. D642
8. LANDS. The Subcommittee on Government Activities of the Government Operations Committee voted to report to the full committee with amendments H. R. 10134, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to convey certain land at the Agricultural Research Center in Prince Georges County, Md., to the American National Red Cross. p. D642
9. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 1341, to require passenger carrying motor vehicles purchased for use by the Federal Government to meet certain safety standards. p. D642
10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that the following bills will be considered on Mon. and Tues.: independent offices appropriation bill for 1963; H. R. 575, Baker Federal reclamation project; and S. 2008, Spokane Valley reclamation project. p. 13862
11. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 30. p. 13876

SENATE

No items of interest to this Department.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

12. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Poage criticizing the report of the Committee for Economic Development relating to agriculture and inserting a letter of the vice president of the Nebr. Feed Grain Growers Assoc. critical of the report. pp. A5782-3
13. DISASTER RELIEF. Extension of remarks of Rep. Wharton urging additional aid for drought stricken areas in upstate N. Y. and inserting an editorial, "Cows Can't Eat Redtape." p. A5774

July 27, 1962

"Title III (Subtitle B)---Wheat Program"

"A marketing certificate plan under which noncertificated wheat would be supported at a level determined after consideration of its feed value and world price, and certificated wheat would be supported at between 65 and 90 percent of parity. Certificates would be issued to producers for all wheat consumed domestically for food and such part of the exports as determined by the Secretary would carry out the price and income objectives of the bill.

"Title IV---Credit"

"1. Farmers Home Administration loans for recreational facilities and sewers.
"2. An increase (from \$10 million to \$25 million) in the amount of direct FHA real estate loans for immediate resale which can be made from the agricultural credit insurance fund.

"3. A single loan fund for Rural Electrification Administration loans, to include funds appropriated, borrowed, or repaid, and to be available for loans only as authorized in appropriation acts.

"Title V---Industrial Uses of Agricultural Products"

"Establishes an Agricultural Research and Industrial Use Administration within the Department of Agriculture to coordinate and expedite an expanded research program on industrial uses of agricultural commodities."

HOUSE

12. FORESTRY. The agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 12688 (amended), to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the States in carrying on a program of forestry research; H. R. 9728, to amend the Cooperative Forest Management Act to increase the appropriation authorization from \$2.5 million to \$5 million; S. 3064 (amended), to increase the authorization for the national survey of forest resources; S. 3112 (amended), to add certain lands to the Pike National Forest in Colo. and the Carson and Santa Fe National Forests in N. M.; and H. R. 7195 (amended), to add certain lands to the Wasatch National Forest, Utah. The Subcommittee on Forests of the Agriculture Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 11111, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to sell and convey certain forest lands in Iowa. p. D646

3. EXTENSION WORK; RESEARCH. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 12589, to amend the Smith-Lever Act so as to revise the formula for apportioning funds among the States, and H. R. 12568 (a clean bill to be introduced), to assist States to provide additional facilities for research at the State agricultural experiment stations. p. D646

14. APPROPRIATIONS. Received (during adjournment of the House) the conference report on H. R. 10802, the Department of Interior and related agencies, including Forest Service, appropriation bill for 1963 (H. Rept. 2049) (pp. 13968-70). At the end of this Digest is a table showing the action of the conferees on Forest Service items.

The Appropriations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) the independent offices appropriation bill for 1963. p. D647

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

15. PERSONNEL. Extension of remarks of Sen. Mundt criticizing the increase in the number of Federal employees, and inserting an article, "The Federal Diary--New Policy Aims at More Output Per U. S. Employee." p. A5796

16. BUDGETING. Extension of remarks of Sen. Byrd inserting a resolution by the Virginia Bankers Association urging a reduction of Federal expenditures. p.A5797
17. RECLAMATION. Speech in the House of Rep. Aspinall supporting the Mann Creek Federal Reclamation Project, Idaho. p. A5802
Speech in the House of Rep. Saylor opposing the Mann Creek Federal Reclamation Project, Idaho. pp. A5804-5

BILLS INTRODUCED

18. WHEAT. S. 3574 by Sen. Ellender (by request), to extend the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee.
19. WATER RESOURCES. S. 3579, by Sen. Anderson, to establish water resources research institutes at land-grant colleges and State universities, and to promote a more adequate national program of water research; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Remarks of author, pp. 13961-5

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS JULY 30:

Marketing orders for potatoes, H. Agriculture (Hedlund, AMS, to testify).
Wilderness preservation bill, H. Interior (exec).
Foreign trade bill, S. Finance.
Indirect costs in research grants, H. Science and Astronautics.
Federal pay bill, S. Civil Service.
Foreign aid appropriations, H. Appropriations (exec).
Travel by Government employees on U. S. air carriers, S. Commerce.

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
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130 & 131

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		Public facilities.....7
		Research.....2,3,21
		Small business.....19
		Transportation.....28
		Water pollution.....14
		Weather.....32

HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on Interior appropriation bill. House began debate on independent offices appropriation bill. Rep. Fountain defended his subcommittee's action in Estes case. House committee reported bills for expansion of survey of forest resources, to aid States in forestry research, increase authorization under Cooperative Forest Management Act, provide additional research facilities for experiment stations, revise distribution formula for extension funds, and add certain lands to national forests. House committee reported bill for housing for elderly in rural areas.

HOUSE - July 30

1. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Agreed to the Conference report on this bill, H. R. 10802, and acted on the amendment in disagreement (relating to Indian claims) (pp. 13975-7). See Digest 129 for a summary of Forest Service items.
2. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Began and concluded general debate on this bill, H. R. 12711 (pp. 13980-14019). This bill was reported by the Appropriations Committee on July 27, during adjournment of the House (H. Rept. 2050) (p. 14030). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Miller, Calif., to provide that none of the funds shall be used to pay any recipient of a grant for the conduct of a research project an amount for indirect expenses in connection with the project in excess of 25 percent of the direct costs (the bill as reported provided a limitation of 20 percent)(p. 14014-18). The bill includes funds for the Office of Emergency Planning (including civil defense and defense

mobilization functions of Federal agencies), Office of Science and Technology, Civil Service Commission, Federal Trade Commission, General Accounting Office, General Services Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Interstate Commerce Commission, National Science Foundation, and Veterans Administration.

3. FORESTRY. The Agriculture Committee reported the following bills:

~~H. 3064, with amendment, to increase the authorization for the national survey of forest resources (H. Rept. 2063);~~

~~S. 3112, with amendment, to add certain lands to the Pike National Forest in Colo. and the Carson and Santa Fe National Forests in N. M. (H. Rept. 2064);~~

~~H. R. 12688, with amendment, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the States in carrying on a program of forestry research (H. Rept. 2065);~~

~~H. R. 7195, with amendment, to add certain lands to the Wasatch National Forest, Utah (H. Rept. 2066);~~

~~H. R. 9728, without amendment, to amend the Cooperative Forest Management Act to increase the appropriation authorization from \$2.5 million to \$5 million (H. Rept. 2067). p. 10430~~

4. EXTENSION WORK. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12589, to amend the Smith-Lever Act so as to revise the formula for apportioning funds among the States (H. Rept. 2068). p. 14030

5. MINING. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 9280, to amend Sec. 2 of the Materials Act (H. Rept. 2055); H. R. 10540, to exclude deposits of petrified wood from appropriation under the U. S. mining laws (H. Rept. 2056); and H. R. 11049, to provide for the relief of certain oil and gas lessees under the Mineral Leasing Act (H. Rept. 2057). p. 14030

6. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee reported on July 28 (during adjournment of the House) with amendment H. R. 12628, to authorize a program of housing for the elderly in rural areas (H. Rept. 2052). p. 14030

7. LOANS. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 7336, to promote the production of oysters by propagation of disease-resistant strains. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 13975

The Banking and Currency Committee reported on July 28 (during adjournment of the House) with amendment S. 3327, to make certain federally impacted areas eligible for assistance under the public facility loan program (H. Rept. 2051) p. 13975

8. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. The Foreign Affairs Committee issued a report pertaining to a center for culture and technical interchange between East and West (H. Rept. 2060). p. 14030

9. PERSONNEL. Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill "to amend the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act with respect to Government contribution for expenses incurred in the administration of such act"; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 14030

10. PUBLIC LANDS. The Subcommittee on Public Lands of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee with amendment H. R. 11266, to amend the act of March 8, 1922, to extend its provisions to the townsite laws applicable in Alaska. p. D654

11. EDUCATION. Rep. Green, Ore., urged the conferees to agree to file a conference report on H. R. 8900, the proposed College Academic Facilities and Scholarship Act. pp. 14021-2

COOPERATIVE FORESTRY RESEARCH

JULY 30, 1962.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 12688]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 12688) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 5, line 17, strike out "big".

Page 5, beginning on line 21 strike out "economic and social considerations underlying established" and insert "development".

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to establish research in forestry as a definite and specific part of the agricultural research programs which are carried out cooperatively by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the land-grant colleges and experiment stations, and other State-supported educational institutions.

Although some research in forestry is now carried out under the authority of the Hatch Act, the amount of such research is far less than that deemed to be necessary. The volume and nature of forestry research is determined by administrative action both at the State and Federal level, and forestry research in most States is naturally subordinated to research in other agricultural areas.

This bill would permit a more specific and direct relationship between the Congress and cooperative forestry research by authorizing a line item appropriation for this purpose in appropriation measures. Funds would be made available to the States only on a matching basis, as are the Hatch Act funds now appropriated for cooperative research,

and the forestry research program would be administered by an official within the cooperative State experimental station service as a program companion and coequal to that of the long-established cooperative agricultural research under authority of the Hatch Act.

HEARINGS

Hearings were held on H.R. 8535 after the provisions of that bill had been widely discussed with State and Federal forestry and research officials, with independent forestry organizations, and with representatives of many segments of the forest products industry. Differences of viewpoint and objective between these various groups were embodied into amendments which, along with the original provisions of H.R. 8535, have been combined into a new bill (H.R. 12688) which is reported herewith.

At the hearings representatives of every aspect of the forest industry appeared in support of the legislation herewith reported. Those testifying in favor of the bill included:

Department of Agriculture.

Association of State Foresters.

American Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities.

Commission on Forestry at Land Grant and other State Institutions.

American Paper and Pulp Association.

American Pulpwood Association.

National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

Society of American Foresters.

Forest Farmers Association.

ANALYSIS OF THE BILL

Section 1.—This section states the policy of Congress with respect to forestry research. It recognizes not only the direct value of such research and the need for cooperation between the States and the Federal Government, but also the indirect value of such research in the training of research workers and scientists experienced in the forestry field.

Section 2.—Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the States for the purpose of encouraging and assisting programs of forestry research and designates the institutions within the States eligible for assistance. Eligible institutions are (a) land-grant colleges or experiment stations, and (b) other State-supported colleges and universities offering graduate training in the sciences basic to forestry and having a forestry school. In States having more than one eligible institution, a State representative designated by the Governor will determine the proportion of the State's assistance to be extended to each of the eligible institutions.

Section 3.—Authorizes such appropriations as Congress may determine to be necessary but not to exceed in any fiscal year one-half the amount appropriated in the immediately preceding fiscal year for forestry research conducted directly by the Department of Agriculture. It provides that funds appropriated and made available to the States under this act shall be in addition to allotment or grants that may be made under other authorizations.

Section 4.—Requires that Federal funds be matched by State and private funds. If any college or university fails to make available for forestry research in any fiscal year at least as much as the amount of Federal funds for which it would be eligible, the difference will be withheld from that institution and reapportioned to other eligible colleges or universities in the same State or, if there are no other eligible institutions in that State, to qualifying institutions in other States.

Section 5.—Provides for a national advisory board of not less than seven officials of the forestry schools of State-certified eligible colleges and universities, chosen by a majority of such schools, to advise the Secretary on the apportionment of available funds among the States. In making such apportionment, the Secretary will consider not only the recommendations of the advisory board but also other pertinent factors, including areas of non-Federal commercial forest lands and the volume of timber cut annually from growing stock within the several States.

Section 6.—Authorizes and directs the Secretary to prescribe rules and regulations and to furnish advice and assistance to the States through a cooperative State forestry research unit in the Department of Agriculture. Also authorizes and directs the appointment of an advisory committee on forest research to be made up equally of representatives of Federal-State agencies concerned with developing and utilizing forest resources and representatives of the forest industries. Requires the Secretary to consult with the advisory committee at least once each year.

It will be noted that the bill does not provide for any compensation or reimbursement of members of the advisory committee nor of the national advisory board provided in section 5. Since all of the members of the board and the committee will be representatives of State institutions or of the commercial forest industries, the committee assumes that reimbursement for their travel and other expenses in attending meetings will be available to them from the agencies they represent.

Section 7.—Defines forestry research. The committee has amended item 3 to make it applicable to all game and item 7 to make it clear that research in this area is to be related to development of sound policy for the management of forest lands and not general economic and social conditions.

Section 8.—Includes Puerto Rico in the definition of "State" for purposes of this act.

DEPARTMENT APPROVAL

Following is the letter from the Secretary of Agriculture recommending enactment of this legislation. The report of the Department was made on H.R. 8535 and its recommended amendment to the substantive provisions of that bill was incorporated in H.R. 12688. The amendment relating to the forest survey was not incorporated because this matter has been dealt with in separate legislation.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., April 23, 1962.

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request of August 12, for a report by this Department on H.R. 8535, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research, and for other purposes. This will also constitute our report on H.R. 9219, H.R. 9220, and H.R. 9274, identical bills.

This Department recommends that the bill be enacted with the amendments hereinafter set forth.

H.R. 8535 would—

1. recognize that research in forestry is basic to progress in the production, protection, and utilization of resources of the Nation's forest and related range lands. The bill would also recognize that the total forestry research efforts of State-supported colleges and universities and the Forest Service of this Department are more fully effective if there is close coordination between such programs;

2. authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with land-grant colleges in the several States and Puerto Rico for the purpose of encouraging and assisting them in carrying out programs of forestry research. It would also authorize the Secretary to cooperate for the same purpose with other State-supported colleges and universities offering graduate training in the sciences basic to forestry and having a forestry school. Allotment of funds and other assistance would be in accordance with plans to be agreed upon in advance by the Secretary and the cooperating institutions;

3. authorize appropriations of such sums as Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary;

4. provide that Federal funds made available under the bill shall not exceed in any fiscal year the amount made available by the cooperating State-supported institutions for forestry research from State funds or private grants;

5. provide that apportionments of Federal funds among participating colleges and universities shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture after consultation with a national advisory board of not less than five officials of eligible State-supported institutions chosen by a majority of such institutions. In making such apportionments among the States consideration shall be given to pertinent factors including, but not limited to, areas of non-Federal commercial forest land and annual volume of timber cut;

6. authorize and direct the Secretary to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the act. The bill would also prescribe the duty of the Secretary to furnish such advice and assistance as would best promote its purposes; and

7. define forestry research to include all aspects of management and protection of forest and related lands and resources, and of growing, utilizing, and marketing timber and other products and services of forest and related watershed and range lands.

A well-rounded, progressive program of forestry research is essential to supply the knowledge needed to meet the expanding future needs for all the renewable resources derived from forest lands and the related watershed and rangelands of the Nation.

President Kennedy, in his message of March 16, 1961, on American agriculture, stated: "One of our most important natural resources, and one of our most neglected, is our forest land." He further stated that one of the measures needed is to "expand forestry research, too long neglected."

Although much valuable forestry research is now being done by various agencies, much more is required to provide essential scientific knowledge and to solve increasingly complex problems. Of the present forestry research effort about two-thirds is conducted by forest industries, principally in the field of forest products research. Within the Federal Government the primary responsibility for forestry research rests in the Department of Agriculture, and the Forest Service has for many years been assigned the responsibility for planning and carrying out this work. The land-grant colleges have contributed significantly to progress in forestry, as have other colleges and universities with forestry schools and graduate training. Their competence in the field of forestry research has been well demonstrated, and their forestry research potential is much greater than present efforts.

Some Federal assistance for forestry research is now available to the States, largely through grant funds for agricultural research programs. The amount of forestry research done in this manner is, however, quite limited and will not enable the States to fulfill their potential in the comprehensive research effort needed to support the future forestry programs of the Nation.

H.R. 8535 would enable this Department, through the Forest Service, to provide a stimulus to the forestry research programs of all the land-grant colleges. It would also provide a like stimulus to State-supported schools offering graduate training in sciences basic to forestry and having forestry schools. Experience has shown that cooperative assistance programs of the kind which would be provided by H.R. 8535 lead to program expansions by the cooperators much larger than the Federal cooperative support.

The strengthening of forestry research programs at the land-grant colleges and other State-supported colleges and universities would also provide better training facilities and opportunities for developing the various research scientists needed for expanding public and private forestry research programs. We believe that the coordination and effectiveness of both Federal and State research efforts could be greatly enhanced through the cooperative research arrangements which would be provided for by the enactment of H.R. 8535.

There are some agricultural research stations established in connection with activities under the Hatch Act of March 2, 1887, as amended, which are not parts of the land-grant colleges. The competence of these stations in the fields of agricultural research, including forestry research, is also well demonstrated. We recommend that the bill be amended so that these stations would be eligible for assistance. This could be accomplished by changing the second sentence in section 2, lines 10-14, page 2, to read as follows:

"Such assistance shall be in accordance with plans to be agreed upon in advance by the Secretary and (a) land-grant colleges or agricultural experiment stations established under the Morrill Act of

July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 503), as amended, and the Hatch Act of March 2, 1887 (24 Stat. 440), as amended, and (b) other State-supported colleges and universities offering graduate training in the sciences basic to forestry and having a forestry school."

The above recommended amendment would also eliminate any doubt that the land-grant colleges and agricultural experiment stations would be eligible for assistance under the bill without regard to whether they offer graduate training and have forestry schools.

The funds required to carry out the program which would be provided for by the bill might reach \$10 million annually within the first decade of the program.

We also recommend that H.R. 8535 be amended by adding a new section.

A comprehensive nationwide forest survey to determine facts about timber supplies and demands for forest products as sound bases for policy and program decisions relating to the Nation's forest resources is provided for by section 9 of the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act of May 22, 1928 (45 Stat. 702), as amended (16 U.S.C. 581(h)). Such information is important in planning various forestry research programs. The present section, however, imposes a limitation of \$1,500,000 on the amount that may be appropriated annually to keep the survey current.

Since 1949 when the current authorization on appropriations was established, the costs of conducting survey work have risen more than 50 percent. In addition, there is increasing need for more frequent and more intensive forest inventories in all States. Federal and State agencies and private forest agencies, owners, and operators all need adequate and up-to-date information on the Nation's changing timber supplies and demands. Removal of the present limitation on annual appropriations for the forest survey would permit adequate financing for this important work. It would also put the financing of this activity on the same basis as the other forestry research activities authorized by other sections of the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act. Adequate control over the amounts appropriated for this work can of course be maintained by the usual budgetary processes.

This can be accomplished by adding a new section 9 as follows:

"SEC. 9. Section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928 (45 Stat. 702), as amended (16 U.S.C. 581(h)), is hereby further amended by changing the last sentence to read: 'There is additionally authorized to be appropriated annually such funds as may be needed to keep the survey current.' "

The present estimates indicate that as much as \$2,500,000 may be needed annually to maintain the forest survey.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN.



87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 12688

[Report No. 2065]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 25, 1962

Mr. McINTIRE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JULY 30, 1962

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That it is hereby recognized that research in forestry is the
4 driving force behind progress in developing and utilizing the
5 resources of the Nation's forest and related rangelands. The
6 production, protection, and utilization of the forest resources
7 depend on strong technological advances and continuing
8 development of the knowledge necessary to increase the
9 efficiency of forestry practices and to extend the benefits that
10 flow from forest and related rangelands. It is recognized

1 that the total forestry research efforts of the several State
2 colleges and universities and of the Federal Government are
3 more fully effective if there is close coordination between
4 such programs, and it is further recognized that forestry
5 schools are especially vital in the training of research workers
6 in forestry.

7 SEC. 2. In order to promote research in forestry, the
8 Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to cooperate
9 with the several States for the purpose of encouraging and
10 assisting them in carrying out programs of forestry research.

11 Such assistance shall be in accordance with plans to be
12 agreed upon in advance by the Secretary and (a) land-grant
13 colleges or agricultural experiment stations established under
14 the Morrill Act of July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 503), as amended,
15 and the Hatch Act of March 2, 1887 (24 Stat. 440), as
16 amended, and (b) other State-supported colleges and uni-
17 versities offering graduate training in the sciences basic to
18 forestry and having a forestry school; however, an appro-
19 priate State representative designated by the State's Gover-
20 nor shall, in any agreement drawn up with the Secretary of
21 Agriculture for the purposes of this Act, certify those eligible
22 institutions of the State which will qualify for assistance and
23 shall determine the proportionate amounts of assistance to be
24 extended these certified institutions.

25 SEC. 3. To enable the Secretary to carry out the provi-

1 sions of this Act there are hereby authorized to be appro-
2 priated such sums as the Congress may from time to time
3 determine to be necessary but not exceeding in any one fiscal
4 year one-half the amount appropriated for Federal forestry
5 research conducted directly by the Department of Agricul-
6 ture for the fiscal year preceding the year in which the budget
7 is presented for such appropriation. Funds appropriated and
8 made available to the States under this Act shall be in addi-
9 tion to allotments or grants that may be made under other
10 authorizations.

11 SEC. 4. The amount paid by the Federal Government
12 to any State-certified institutions eligible for assistance under
13 this Act shall not exceed during any fiscal year the amount
14 available to and budgeted for expenditure by such college or
15 university during the same fiscal year for forestry research
16 from non-Federal sources. The Secretary is authorized to
17 make such expenditures on the certificate of the appropriate
18 official of the college or university having charge of the
19 forestry research for which the expenditures as herein pro-
20 vided are to be made. If any or all of the colleges or univer-
21 sities certified for receipt of funds under this Act fails to make
22 available and budget for expenditure for forestry research
23 in any fiscal year sums at least as much as the amount for
24 which it would be eligible for such year under this Act, the
25 difference between the Federal funds available and the funds

1 made available and budgeted for expenditure by the college
2 or university shall be reapportioned by the Secretary to other
3 eligible colleges or universities of the same State if there be
4 any which qualify therefor and, if there be none, the Secre-
5 tary shall reapportion such differences to the qualifying
6 colleges and universities of other States participating in the
7 forestry research program.

8 SEC. 5. Apportionments among participating States and
9 administrative expenses in connection with the program shall
10 be determined by the Secretary after consultation with a
11 national advisory board of not less than seven officials of the
12 forestry schools of the State-certified eligible colleges and
13 universities chosen by a majority of such schools. In making
14 such apportionments consideration shall be given to pertinent
15 factors including, but not limited to, areas of non-Federal
16 commercial forest land and volume of timber cut annually
17 from growing stock.

18 SEC. 6. The Secretary is authorized and directed to pre-
19 scribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to
20 carry out the provisions of this Act and to furnish such ad-
21 vice and assistance through a cooperative State forestry
22 research unit in the Department of Agriculture as will best
23 promote the purposes of this Act. The Secretary is further

1 authorized and directed to appoint an advisory committee
2 which shall be constituted to give equal representation to
3 Federal-State agencies concerned with developing and utiliz-
4 ing the Nation's forest resources and to the forest industries.
5 The Secretary and the national advisory board shall seek
6 at least once each year the counsel and advice of the ad-
7 visory committee to accomplish effectively the purposes of
8 this Act.

9 SEC. 7. The term "forestry research" as used in this
10 Act shall include investigations relating to: (1) Reforesta-
11 tion and management of land for the production of crops
12 of timber and other related products of the forest; (2) man-
13 agement of forest and related watershed lands to improve
14 conditions of waterflow and to protect resources against
15 floods and erosion; (3) management of forest and related
16 rangeland for production of forage for domestic livestock
17 and big game and improvement of food and habitat for
18 wildlife; (4) management of forest lands for outdoor recrea-
19 tion; (5) protection of forest land and resources against
20 fire, insects, diseases, or other destructive agents; (6) utili-
21 zation of wood and other forest products; (7) ~~economic and~~
22 ~~social considerations underlying establishment~~ *development* of
23 sound policies for the management of forest lands and the har-

1 vesting and marketing of forest products; and (8) such
2 other studies as may be necessary to obtain the fullest and
3 most effective use of forest resources.

4 SEC. 8. The term "State" as used in this Act shall in-
5 clude Puerto Rico.

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 12688

[Report No. 2065]

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research, and for other purposes.

By **Mr. McINTIRE**

JULY 25, 1962

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JULY 30, 1962

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 3609

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 3, 1962

Mr. STENNIS (for himself, Mr. EASTLAND, and Mr. AIKEN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That it is hereby recognized that research in forestry is the
4 driving force behind progress in developing and utilizing the
5 resources of the Nation's forest and related rangelands. The
6 production, protection, and utilization of the forest resources
7 depend on strong technological advances and continuing
8 development of the knowledge necessary to increase the
9 efficiency of forestry practices and to extend the benefits that

1 flow from forest and related rangelands. It is recognized
2 that the total forestry research efforts of the several State
3 colleges and universities and of the Federal Government are
4 more fully effective if there is close coordination between
5 such programs, and it is further recognized that forestry
6 schools are especially vital in the training of research workers
7 in forestry.

8 SEC. 2. In order to promote research in forestry, the
9 Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to cooperate
10 with the several States for the purpose of encouraging and
11 assisting them in carrying out programs of forestry research.

12 Such assistance shall be in accordance with plans to be
13 agreed upon in advance by the Secretary and (a) land-grant
14 colleges or agricultural experiment stations established under
15 the Morrill Act of July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 503), as amended,
16 and the Hatch Act of March 2, 1887 (24 Stat. 440), as
17 amended, and (b) other State-supported colleges and uni-
18 versities offering graduate training in the sciences basic to
19 forestry and having a forestry school; however, an appro-
20 priate State representative designated by the State's Gover-
21 nor shall, in any agreement drawn up with the Secretary of
22 Agriculture for the purposes of this Act, certify those eligible
23 institutions of the State which qualify for assistance and
24 shall determine the proportionate amounts of assistance to be
25 extended these certified institutions.

1 SEC. 3. To enable the Secretary to carry out the provi-
2 sions of this Act there are hereby authorized to be appro-
3 priated such sums as the Congress may from time to time
4 determine to be necessary but not exceeding in any one fiscal
5 year one-half the amount appropriated for Federal forestry
6 research conducted directly by the Department of Agricul-
7 ture for the fiscal year preceding the year in which the budget
8 is presented for such appropriation. Funds appropriated and
9 made available to the States under this Act shall be in addi-
10 tion to allotments or grants that may be made under other
11 authorizations.

12 SEC. 4. The amount paid by the Federal Government
13 to any State-certified institutions eligible for assistance under
14 this Act shall not exceed during any fiscal year the amount
15 available to and budgeted for expenditure by such college or
16 university during the same fiscal year for forestry research
17 from non-Federal sources. The Secretary is authorized to
18 make such expenditures on the certificate of the appropriate
19 official of the college or university having charge of the
20 forestry research for which the expenditures as herein pro-
21 vided are to be made. If any or all of the colleges or univer-
22 sities certified for receipt of funds under this Act fail to make
23 available and budget for expenditure for forestry research
24 in any fiscal year sums at least as much as the amount for
25 which it would be eligible for such year under this Act, the

1 difference between the Federal funds available and the funds
2 made available and budgeted for expenditure by the college
3 or university shall be reapportioned by the Secretary to other
4 eligible colleges or universities of the same State if there be
5 any which qualify therefor and, if there be none, the Secre-
6 tary shall reapportion such differences to the qualifying
7 colleges and universities of other States participating in the
8 forestry research program.

9 SEC. 5. Apportionments among participating States and
10 administrative expenses in connection with the program shall
11 be determined by the Secretary after consultation with a
12 national advisory board of not less than seven officials of the
13 forestry schools of the State-certified eligible colleges and
14 universities chosen by a majority of such schools. In making
15 such apportionments consideration shall be given to pertinent
16 factors including, but not limited to, areas of non-Federal
17 commercial forest land and volume of timber cut annually
18 from growing stock.

19 SEC. 6. The Secretary is authorized and directed to pre-
20 scribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to
21 carry out the provisions of this Act and to furnish such ad-
22 vice and assistance through a cooperative State forestry
23 research unit in the Department of Agriculture as will best

1 promote the purposes of this Act. The Secretary is further
2 authorized and directed to appoint an advisory committee
3 which shall be constituted to give equal representation to
4 Federal-State agencies concerned with developing and utiliz-
5 ing the Nation's forest resources and to the forest industries.
6 The Secretary and the national advisory board shall seek
7 at least once each year the counsel and advice of the ad-
8 visory committee to accomplish effectively the purposes of
9 this Act.

10 SEC. 7. The term "forestry research" as used in this
11 Act shall include investigations relating to: (1) Reforesta-
12 tion and management of land for the production of crops
13 of timber and other related products of the forest; (2) man-
14 agement of forest and related watershed lands to improve
15 conditions of waterflow and to protect resources against
16 floods and erosion; (3) management of forest and related
17 rangeland for production of forage for domestic livestock
18 and game and improvement of food and habitat for wildlife;
19 (4) management of forest lands for outdoor recreation; (5)
20 protection of forest land and resources against fire, insects,
21 diseases, or other destructive agents; (6) utilization of wood
22 and other forest products; (7) development of sound policies
23 for the management of forest lands and the harvesting and

1 marketing of forest products; and (8) such other studies as
2 may be necessary to obtain the fullest and most effective use
3 of forest resources.

4 SEC. 8. The term "State" as used in this Act shall in-
5 clude Puerto Rico.

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research, and for other purposes.

By Mr. STENNIS, Mr. EASTLAND, and Mr. AIKEN

AUGUST 3, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

U.S.C. 1152) the phrase "in section 101 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958," and (b) substituting in section 5 of such act (49 U.S.C. 1154) the phrase "Federal Aviation Act of 1958" for the phrase "Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938."

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection from the standpoint of the administration's program to the submission of this proposed legislation to the Congress.

Sincerely,

N. E. HALABY,
Administrator.

AMENDMENT OF ANTIDUMPING ACT

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Antidumping Act.

One of the principal purposes of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, set forth in section 102(2) of H.R. 11970, is "development of open and nondiscriminatory trading in the free world." One form of discrimination in world trade—price discrimination leading to competitive injury—was recognized and condemned in the United States as early as 1921, when Congress enacted the Antidumping Act. Since then other nations have enacted comparable measures and, of course, the 1947 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade expressly endorses member country action against injurious dumping.

Under our law, sales of imported products in the United States at prices below their foreign prices result in imposition of a special dumping duty if such sales injure the competitive domestic industry. This special dumping duty amounts only to the price differential—the price discrimination—involved and thus the act protects against only injurious price cutting and nothing else.

Administration of the act is in two steps: price differentials are investigated by Treasury which, if it finds differentials, then refers cases to the Tariff Commission to determine whether resulting competitive injury has occurred. Unlike the Tariff Commission, which must reach a decision within a statutory 3-month deadline, Treasury presently has no time limit within which to ascertain and price differentials.

Recent experience under the act demonstrates that Treasury's investigations consume inordinate amounts of time—far longer than the 90 days within which the Senate Finance Committee in 1954 stated it believed Treasury would thereafter act. These delays severely disrupt international trade and this bill therefore would require Treasury to make its decisions no later than 6 months after complaint is made. Six months is comparable to the time period within which the Tariff Commission now reaches decisions in escape clause cases and is believed to be wholly reasonable. If this period is considered too short in a particular case, provision is made therefor, upon report by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate Committee on Finance and the House Committee on Ways and Means.

In addition, this bill would require that foreign producers selling to the United States cost-justify quantity dis-

counts in the same manner that domestic producers must justify such discounts under the Robinson-Patman Act. As presently administered by Treasury, foreign producers have escaped the burden imposed on the competitive domestic industry. In the interest of fairness, the Antidumping Act—essentially the international equivalent of the Robinson-Patman Act—should not permit this inequity.

Finally, this bill would remove any possibility of interpreting the Antidumping Act to allow the interposition of dummy intermediaries to mask what would otherwise constitute dumping prices. The possibility of such a loophole has only recently come to light and should be foreclosed promptly.

These three amendments to the Antidumping Act are all designed to insure effectuation of the intent of Congress in enacting and in subsequently amending that act. This bill is consistent with and, in view of more recent developments, goes beyond legislation introduced and widely supported in the House earlier in this session and not yet considered by the Committee on Ways and Means. It goes far to implement the purpose of the Trade Expansion Act and should be enacted therewith.

In view of the interest and concern that has been indicated by Members of the Senate in the present inadequacies of the Antidumping Act, I ask unanimous consent that this bill remain at the desk through August 8 so that any colleagues desiring to do so may join in sponsoring this measure, and that the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD, and will lie on the desk as requested by the Senator from Minnesota.

The bill (S. 3606) to amend the Antidumping Act, introduced by Mr. HUMPHREY, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 201(a) of the Antidumping Act, 1921 (19 U.S.C. sec. 160(a)), is amended by inserting between the first and second sentences the following new sentence: "The Secretary shall make such determination, or shall make a determination that the merchandise involved is not being and is not likely to be sold in the United States or elsewhere at less than its fair value, at the earliest practicable time after the date on which the question of dumping is first raised by or presented to him or any person to whom authority under this section has been delegated or, on the basis of the then existing record, not later than six months after such date, unless, within the said six months, he shall have submitted a report to the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and to the chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Senate stating the reasons why a longer period is required within which to reach such determination, and the estimated extent of such longer period."

Sec. 2. (a) Section 202(b)(1) of the Antidumping Act, 1921 (19 U.S.C. sec. 161(b)(1)), is amended by striking out "the fact that" and inserting in lieu thereof "differ-

ences in the cost of manufacture, sale, or delivery resulting from the fact that."

(b) Section 202(c)(1) of such Act is amended by striking out "the fact that" and inserting in lieu thereof "differences in the cost of manufacture, sale, or delivery resulting from the fact that."

Sec. 3. (a) Section 202(a) of the Antidumping Act, 1921 (19 U.S.C. sec. 161(a)), is amended by inserting after the word "if" and before the word "the" in the phrase "if the purchase price of exporter's sales price is less than —," the word "either" and by striking "a special dumping duty in an amount equal to such difference," and inserting in lieu thereof of "a special dumping duty in an amount equal to such difference: *Provided*, That if both the purchase price and the exporter's sales price are less than the foreign market value (or, in the absence of such value, than the constructed value), such special dumping duty shall be in an amount equal to the greater difference."

(b) Section 204 of such Act is amended by striking "(2) the amount of the commissions, if any, for selling in the United States" and inserting in lieu thereof "(2) the amount of the commissions and profits, if any, for selling in or to the United States".

Sec. 4. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the amendments made by this Act shall apply with respect to all merchandise as to which no appraisal report has been made on or before the date of the enactment of this Act: *Provided*, That with respect to such merchandise as to which, on or before such date, the question of dumping shall have been raised by or presented to the Secretary of the Treasury or any person to whom authority under section 201 of the Antidumping Act, 1921, has been delegated, the Secretary shall determine within six months from the date of the enactment of this Act whether the merchandise is being, or is likely to be, sold in the United States or elsewhere at less than its fair value.

(b) The amendments made by this Act shall not apply with respect to any merchandise which—

(1) was exported from the country of exportation before the date of the enactment of this Act, and

(2) is subject to a finding under the Antidumping Act, 1921, which (A) is outstanding on the date of the enactment of this Act, or (B) was revoked on or before the date of the enactment of this Act but is still applicable to such merchandise.

WITHDRAWAL OF CERTAIN LANDS AT CUDDEBACK LAKE AIR FORCE RANGE, CALIF.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, by request, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to provide for the withdrawal and reservation for the use of the Department of the Air Force of certain public lands of the United States at Cuddeback Lake Air Force Range, Calif., for defense purposes. I ask unanimous consent that a letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, requesting the proposed legislation, be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the letter will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3607) to provide for the withdrawal and reservation for the use of the Department of the Air Force of certain public lands of the United States at Cuddeback Lake Air Force Range, Calif., for defense purposes, introduced by Mr. JACKSON, by request, was received,

read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The letter presented by Mr. JACKSON is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
Washington, July 17, 1962.

Hon. LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is forwarded herewith a draft of legislation to provide for the withdrawal and reservation for the Department of the Air Force of certain public lands for the United States at Cuddeback Lake Air Force Range, Calif., for defense purposes.

This proposal is pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 85-337 and is part of the Department of Defense legislative program for 1962. The Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the administration's program, there is no objection to the presentation of this proposal for the consideration of the Congress. The Department of the Air Force has been designated as the representative of the Department of Defense for this legislation. It is recommended that this proposal be enacted by the Congress.

PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

This proposed legislation would withdraw and reserve certain lands located in San Bernardino County, Calif., and described in the attached draft. It would withdraw this land from all forms of appropriations, including the restriction and the operation of the mining and mineral leasing laws, and disposals of materials under the act of July 31, 1947, as amended (61 Stat. 681; 30 U.S.C. 601-604). An application for the withdrawal and reservation of the lands, comprising approximately 7,546 acres, from the public domain has been submitted to the Department of Interior.

The lands involved are open desert lands covered by a sparse growth of desert vegetation. There are no springs or water resources within or available to the area which is proposed to be withdrawn.

The Departments of the Army and Navy have ranges in the Southwest; however, those ranges do not have the capability of supporting the bombing and gunnery activity that is presently conducted on the Cuddeback Range. These ranges are extensively used for tank and artillery practice by the Army and for air-to-air and air-to-ground activities by the Navy and cannot adequately accommodate the requirements of the Air Force mission. The Nellis Air Force Range in Nevada and the Luke-Williams Air Force Range in Arizona are 160 and 230 miles, respectively, from George Air Force Base and are located beyond the economical limit for a fighter base bombing range. In addition to the foregoing reasons, the Air Force has been using the Cuddeback Range since 1956, and it would cost approximately \$350,000 to duplicate present buildings, targets, and scoring facilities plus an additional estimated \$21,000 per mile for road construction to any new site. Also the latter two named ranges are almost completely saturated and could not accept the additional 50,000 range sorties per year presently conducted on Cuddeback Range.

COST AND BUDGET DATA

As the land area involved is currently in use by the Air Force, there will be no increase in the budgetary requirements of the Department of Defense.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH S. IMIRIE,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

PROPOSED WITHDRAWAL OF PUBLIC LANDS AT CUDDEBACK LAKE AIR FORCE RANGE, CALIF.

The following information is pursuant to section 3 of H.R. 8783.

1. Name of requesting agency is the Department of the Air Force.

2. The agency having administrative jurisdiction over the land together with a statement concerning current or previous uses including withdrawal, reservations, restrictions, leases, dispositions or appropriations made or pending;

(a) The Department of Interior has administrative jurisdiction.

(b) The area covered by the proposed withdrawal has been used as a weapons range since 1956 and continued use of the range for this purpose is required.

(c) The Department of the Air Force made application for the withdrawal and reservation of the area to the Department of Interior on October 21, 1954. This application was supplemented by letter dated October 28, 1959, pursuant to Public Law 85-337, and on January 25, 1960, a Notice of the Proposed Withdrawal and Reservation was published in the Federal Register.

(d) Prior to the current Air Force use of this area as a bombing range, the land was used for grazing. The three grazing leases covering 7,546 acres were extinguished in 1955 at a cost of \$2,910.

In addition to the 7,546 acres covered in the proposed withdrawal, the range includes 38 acres, located in the southwest corner, which was acquired in fee in 1955 at a cost of \$950. Air Force interest in the 38-acre tract excludes mineral rights; however, these mineral rights were subordinated to exclude exploring, developing, or extracting minerals. The Air Force has the unrestricted use of the surface of the land.

3. Purpose for which area is proposed to be used: The land is required and is presently used as a weapons range on which low and high level bombing, strafing, and simulated weapons delivery tactics are accomplished. The project is not classified.

4. Location and description of area involved: This land is located in the northwestern part of San Bernardino County, Calif., approximately 43 miles north of George Air Force Base. The area is described as follows: Approximately 7,546 acres, more or less, within the Cuddeback Lake Air Force Range, San Bernardino County, Calif., and more fully described as follows: Sections, 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 20, 29, 30, 31 (except the south half of lot 2 in the southwest quarter of section 31), and 32, township 30 south, range 43 east, Mount Diablo Meridian, San Bernardino County, Calif., a total of 7,546 acres, more or less.

There are no excepted private or public tracts within the exterior boundary of the area.

5. The period of use: The period during which the proposed withdrawal, reservation or restriction will continue in effect is 10 years with an option to renew for an additional 5 years.

6. Whether, and if so to what extent, the proposed use will affect operation of the public land laws and laws and regulations relating to:

(a) Mineral resources: Mineral rights have been temporarily suspended since 1955. There are no known minerals of commercial value in this area—66 mineral claims that were filed have been invalidated by the Bureau of Land Management (33 in January of 1961 and 33 in August of 1961). As of now there are no validated mining claims or other interests of record existing on the public domain area.

(b) Timber and other material resources: There is no timber on the land. The proposed use would not affect other material resources.

(c) Grazing resources: The grazing potential is limited and dependent upon seasonal rainfall. There were three leases in effect when a right of entry was granted by the Department of Interior pending withdrawal

of the range from public domain. These leases covering the 7,546 acres afore described were extinguished in 1955.

(d) Fish and wildlife resources: The wildlife on and adjacent to the range consists of Gambel quail, Chukar partridge, doves, jack-rabbits and other desert birds, animals, and reptiles. During open season considerable hunting activity is engaged in on areas adjacent to the range. Hunting on the range is not permitted at the present time. However, joint use of the range is currently being negotiated with the California Fish and Game Department to permit the State to develop wildlife conservation measures and to possibly permit weekend and scheduled seasonal hunting on the range. As there is no water area within the range, fishing is not involved.

(e) Water resources: There is no water covering any part of the area and no spring is known to exist.

(f) Scenic wilderness, recreation and other values: The scenic value is that of the open desert with sparse desert plants. Joint use of the area will be limited for safety reasons. It has little recreational or other value.

7. Whether the proposed use will result in contamination of any or all of the area covered by the application and, if so, whether such contamination will be permanent or temporary. As there will be no chemical, radioactive or fragmentation devices used, the lands will not be contaminated except for unexploded miniature spotting charges. The majority of the bombs to be dropped are practice weapons. These practice bombs will be equipped with a miniature spotting charge containing black powder to assist the range personnel and air crews in bomb scoring. The range will be decontaminated periodically. The using command has personnel assigned to do this decontamination on a scheduled basis.

8. Effect of withdrawal, reservation or restriction of State water rights: None, as indicated above, there is no water covering any part of the area and no spring is known to exist. Any water which may be used will be from drilled wells and used for potable purposes only. The laws of the State of California do not require an application for such use of water.

9. Whether the use of any nonpublic lands within the exterior boundaries of the area has been or will be acquired and, if so, the basis thereof. As there is no nonpublic land within the exterior boundaries of the range no such acquisition is required.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES IN CARRYING ON PROGRAM OF FORESTRY RESEARCH

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, heretofore, during this session, I introduced on behalf of myself, the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research, and for other purposes.

A similar bill was introduced in the other body by Representative MCINTIRE. That bill has already been considered by the House committee, and a clean bill rewritten and reported to the House. The revised bill has my support.

Mr. President, for myself, the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], and the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], I introduce a bill

identical to the bill reported in the House of Representatives.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3609) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. STENNIS (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

DESIGNATION OF COMMODORE JOHN BARRY DAY

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, in the history of the U.S. Navy, few officers were more brilliant, more resourceful, more patriotic than John Barry.

Born in Ireland in 1745, he went to sea as a young boy, as was the custom in his day. At the age of 15 he came to Philadelphia, which he called home for the rest of a life devoted almost entirely to the American Navy.

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, he immediately offered his services to his country. As commander of the brig *Lexington*, he captured the British tender *Edward* on April 17, 1776. In that same year he was, by resolution of Congress, placed seventh on the list of captains, and placed in command of the *Effingham*. With four small boats, he isolated a British schooner from a superior enemy naval force in the lower Delaware, at the same time capturing a number of transports and substantial supplies intended for the British Army, without the loss of a man.

In 1781, in command of the *Alliance*, he boarded and captured the British vessels *Atalanta* and *Trepassy*, and the next year carried the Marquis de Lafayette to France, continuing the capture of enemy vessels during the crossing.

In 1794, he was placed in command of the *United States*, the flagship of six frigates built to deal with Algerine pirates, and in 1798 was put in command of the American ships in the West Indies during the hostilities with France.

John Barry, born to poor Irish parents at a time when famine and strife beset that island, thus became an American naval hero second only to John Paul Jones.

It is fitting therefore that September 13, the birthday of Commodore Barry, be remembered by the American people as an important date in our long and illustrious history. I consequently introduce a joint resolution for appropriate reference, and I ask unanimous consent that this joint resolution be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the joint resolution will be printed in the RECORD.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 212) to designate September 13 of each year as Commodore John Barry Day, introduced by Mr. DODD, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is hereby authorized and requested to issue annually a Proclamation designating the 13th of September of each year as Commodore John Barry Day in commemoration of the life and service of Commodore John Barry, Father of the American Navy and calling on the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies and exercises.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ACT OF 1962—AMENDMENT

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I send to the desk, for consideration when the Senate again considers H.R. 12391, the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, an amendment to be proposed to that bill. The amendment was in the House version of the bill, and it provides that for 1964 the support price for feed grains shall be 80 percent of the market price for the previous 3 years.

All of us know that the program on a voluntary basis is not working and is very expensive.

In my opinion, Congress will not write into the law the original Senate bill. If that be true, I hope that when the Senate votes again on the farm bill it will accept the provision which is in the House bill, but was eliminated—for reasons which I do not understand—from the bill which was reported by the Senate committee, when it adopted the voluntary provision.

Mr. President, we have spent over \$3 billion in an unwise effort to subsidize the producers of feed grains. Our farmers do not want the strict regimentation that would be involved in the Senate bill, and that is the reason why the House refused to accept it.

My information is that, even though we may send it back to them again, they will not accept it. So it is very important, if we are to control this matter beyond the present year, when the support price is 65 percent for corn—and that brings it to \$1.04, which makes it profitable to raise corn and sell it to the Government—we are going to have tremendous surpluses, at great expense to the taxpayers which we cannot justify.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be received, printed, and will lie on the table.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point a further statement concerning the technical effect of the amendment which I send to the desk.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR ROBERTSON

This proposed amendment to H.R. 12391 if adopted by the Senate would restore to the bill an important provision which was included in the bill as passed by the House. The amendment deals with the price support level for corn for 1964 and subsequent crops. It does not affect the price support level for the 1963 special feed grain program provided for in this bill.

In the Agricultural Act of 1958 it was provided that, beginning with the 1959 crop, price support would be made available to producers for each crop of corn

at 90 percent of the average price received by farmers during the 3 preceding calendar years, but with a proviso to the effect that the support price level would be not less than 65 percent of the parity price for corn. The operation of that provision of law has been interrupted by the special 1962 feed grain program and, if the pending bill becomes law, will be interrupted for the 1963 crop of corn.

My amendment would, as proposed in the House-passed bill, strike out the 90-percent figure and insert 80 percent and strike out of the law the 65-percent floor. The Department of Agriculture indicates that it is estimated that this would result in the 1964 crop of corn being supported at approximately 52 percent of the parity price therefor or at about 84 cents per bushel.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. COOPER:

Two statements by himself concerning tax reduction and the need for reduction of Federal expenditures.

By Mr. METCALF:

Address entitled "The New Un-Americanism," delivered by Harriet Miller, superintendent of public instruction in the State of Montana, at the 14th annual conference of school administrators, at Helena, Mont., on March 26, 1962.

By Mr. WILEY:

Editorial entitled "Uncle Sam Abuses Copyright," published in the Wausau, Wis., Record-Herald of July 11, 1962.

Red Cross bulletin relating to home service.

Resolution by U.S. Conference of Governors relating to the role of the National Guard in our defense and national life.

By Mr. ROBERTSON:

Editorial entitled "The Patron Saint of the Birds," published in a recent edition of the Northern Virginia Ledger-Star, relating to the objection to a statue of St. Francis of Assisi, in Norfolk Botanical Gardens because it is considered by some to be a religious symbol.

By Mr. ALLOTT:

Article entitled "What About Our Farming, Government, and Potatoes?" written by L. B. Waters, president of the Colorado Potato Growers Exchange, and published in the July 1962 issue of the Colorado Potato Grower.

By Mr. YARBOROUGH:

Sundry newspaper articles relating to the award to Mrs. J. Mitch Johnson of a 50-year membership pin in the San Saba Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star.

NOMINATION OF THURGOOD MARSHALL TO U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise to express my great disappointment and deep concern at the delay in confirmation of the nomination of the Honorable Thurgood Marshall to be a member of the U.S. Court of Appeals—Second Circuit. The failure of the Committee on the Judiciary to act on this appointment is, frankly, unpardonable.

Judge Marshall was nominated on September 23, 1961, and since last October has been serving under a recess appointment. He was renominated on January 15, 1962; but so far the Senate

has neither given nor refused to give its advice and consent. There can be no justification for this procrastination on a matter of such importance.

The State of Connecticut falls within the jurisdiction of the court on which Judge Marshall is serving. I am sure I speak for the overwhelming majority of my constituents when I declare my complete confidence in the merit of this appointment and in Judge Marshall's ability to meet with outstanding legal skill and great human wisdom the challenge of the position.

I must deplore the dilatory manner in which this nomination has been handled. Such behavior in the Senate does not detract from the stature of the nominee. It only reflects upon the Senate itself, and especially upon the Senators responsible for the unnecessary delay in coming to a decision.

It is my understanding that, although previously scheduled hearings have been canceled, the subcommittee will meet on August 8 to consider the Marshall nomination. Under no circumstances should there be any additional postponements.

We should have immediate action on Judge Marshall's nomination. Should there be valid reasons for disapproving the appointment, let them be made known. Otherwise, let us put an end to this disreputable treatment of a distinguished American.

If a decision is not promptly reached in the Judiciary Committee, I shall be compelled to make every effort to obtain the discharge of the committee from the further consideration of the nomination and immediate consideration of the nomination by the full Senate. I sincerely hope such drastic steps will not prove necessary.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DODD. Yes, I am happy to yield to my distinguished and beloved friend.

Mr. KEFAUVER. As a member of the full Judiciary Committee, but not a member of the subcommittee in charge of this nomination, I have not followed the subcommittee's hearings. But I believe that, in fairness, the hearings should be completed expeditiously and the nomination should come before the full Judiciary Committee, and it should have an opportunity to act on it, and then the Senate as a whole should have an opportunity to act on the nomination of Thurgood Marshall.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I am very happy that the great Senator from Tennessee has made that statement. It is characteristic of him; and of course he knows, from what I have said, that I agree completely with him.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, I rise for the purpose of requesting that a correction be made in the permanent RECORD.

Last Tuesday night, at about 8 o'clock, my distinguished colleague [Mr. LAUSCHEL] and I were attending a dinner at the Statler Hotel, honoring the new Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Anthony J. Celebrezze, when we

were summoned to come to the Senate Chamber to respond to a rollcall. I find that inadvertently, although my distinguished colleague [Mr. LAUSCHEL] and I came in the same taxicab, and entered the Chamber at the same time, this presence is noted in the RECORD; but on page 14176 of the RECORD it appears that on rollcall No. 142, legislative, I did not respond, whereas, in fact, I was present. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected in order to show my presence.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the correction will be made.

OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUTH

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, I earnestly believe that in the closing weeks of this session the Senate should certainly legislate in order to give additional opportunities to our underprivileged youth.

Our Nation is immensely rich in the raw materials which have enabled us to become the foremost Nation of the world. Over the years, legislation has repeatedly been enacted to protect and conserve these vital natural resources—our land, our farms, our rivers and lakes, and our forests.

From these we have derived the means by which we have achieved the highest standard of living in the world. However, the true wealth of our country is in our most basic human resource—the boys and girls who tomorrow will follow us as the trustees of our natural wealth.

It is our duty not only to preserve these resources for them, but also to protect and aid our youth so that they can wisely preserve this inheritance and pass it on to future generations in an even better state than that in which they received it.

One way in which this can be done is by a program which will give firsthand knowledge and love for our forests, streams, and wildlife to young people who might otherwise never know them.

On the calendar of business at the present time is a bill to authorize the establishment of a Youth Conservation Corps for young men from 16 to 21 years of age. Its purpose is to provide healthful outdoor training and employment for young men and to advance the conservation and development of our natural resources and recreational areas. By 1965, the enrollment would be 150,000 youths annually.

Mr. President, the author of this bill, the distinguished assistant majority leader [Mr. HUMPHREY], is to be commended for his tireless efforts to make the Youth Conservation Corps a reality. During the previous administration, the Senate passed similar legislation, but it failed to pass the House of Representatives. Today, this concept has the support of President Kennedy and the administration; and I hope that the bill, S. 404, reported by the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, will be enacted before this Congress adjourns.

We accommodate our surplus in agriculture. We subsidize certain vital in-

dustries. Certainly, we should legislate to conserve our youth.

Boys, who dropout of school and cannot find jobs, find it all too easy to end up in trouble—not only for themselves, but also for society. Every day the newspapers report an appalling waste of young lives. The crowded dockets of juvenile courts further demonstrate this waste.

It is estimated that by 1965 there will be almost half a million unemployed young men between the ages of 16 and 20. The jobless rate for this age group is more than twice the national average. Recently, an official of the Ohio State Employment Service in Cleveland reported that 8,000 inquiries he made for jobs for high school graduates resulted in the discovery of only 175 openings. The number of persons under 21 years of age is growing, while jobs are scarcer. The high school graduate or dropout is in competition with the older, more experienced worker who also is seeking a job.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the 5-minute limitation, the time available to the Senator from Ohio has expired.

Without objection, the Senator from Ohio may proceed for an additional 3 minutes.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, these statistics add up to trouble—a shocking waste of our youth and a scandalous waste of taxpayers' money in efforts to correct the ill effects to society which result from this situation. At the same time, our natural resources are sorely in need of attention. Eroded land, fire-ravaged forests, muddied and polluted streams, and neglected recreational facilities mock the tourist brochures. The amount of work to be done in restoring our natural resources staggers the imagination. It must be done sooner or later. The longer it is put off, the more expensive it will become.

For example, only one-third of the Nation's farmlands are protected by soil-conservation measures; 50 million acres of forest land need replanting, and another 275 million need improvement; two-thirds of our western grazing lands suffer from erosion.

We must not tolerate this tragic waste of both human and natural resources. The Civilian Conservation Corps of the 1930's gives us the blueprint for what is needed today. As Congressman at large for Ohio, I supported that great national experiment. It was one of the most successful projects of the New Deal era, acclaimed by both political parties. Brains and raw muscle, willing and enthusiastic, became available, almost overnight, for the work of forest fire prevention, erosion control, new outdoor recreational facilities, and earth dam reservoirs. Hundreds of thousands of youths were physically and mentally rehabilitated by reason of the outdoor activities of the CCC. Today, many of them are scattered throughout the leadership of American industry, government, and education—testimony to the social values of this great experiment.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued August 7, 1962
For actions of August 6, 1962
87th-2d, No. 136

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Extension work.....12	Mining.....9,10,17	Science.....4,8
Farm program.....19	Personnel.....13	Stockpiling.....15,24
Federal aid.....11,18	Petrified wood.....9	Textiles.....20
Feed additives.....22	Political activity.....13	Water resources.....1
Foreign trade.....2	Public facilities.....11	Wetlands.....23

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bills to: Expand survey of forest resources; Aid States in forestry research; Increase authorization under Cooperative Forest Management Act. Sen. Bush urged postponement of foreign trade bill until completion of British-Common Market negotiations. Senate passed Fryingpan-Arkansas water resource bill. Senate committee reported bill to establish Commission on Science and Technology. Sen. Keating submitted and discussed measure to provide cost study on Federal research grants.

SENATE

- 1. WATER RESOURCES.** Passed without amendment H. R. 2206, the Fryingpan-Arkansas water resource development bill for the multiple-purpose development of Colorado's water and land resources to provide supplemental irrigation water and municipal and industrial water, flood protection, electric power and energy, fish and wildlife resources, and recreational facilities. This bill will now be sent to the President. (pp. 14641, 14647-71) Rejected an amendment by Sen. Williams, Del., to restrict the total authorization under the bill to \$170 million. (pp. 14660-4) Agreed to a unanimous-consent request by Sen. Carroll earlier in the day that the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee be discharged from further consideration of the bill in order that the Senate could take it up. (p. 14660) Consideration of a similar bill, S. 284, was indefinitely postponed. (p. 14669)
- 2. FOREIGN TRADE.** Sen. Bush expressed concern over the "breakdown in negotiations on the United Kingdom's entry into the European Common Market," urged postpone-

ment of consideration of the foreign trade bill until it is known whether Great Britain will become associated with the Common Market nations, and inserted several items relative to this matter. pp. 14632-40

3. FORESTRY. The Commerce Committee reported an original bill, S. 3614, to authorize the temporary suspension of the Jones Act relative to the shipment of domestic timber (S. Rept. 1846). p. 14631
Sen. Jackson announced that hearings will be held by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee on Tues., Aug. 14, on S. 3118, to establish a conservation fund for financing certain outdoor recreation projects. p. 14632
4. RESEARCH. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendments S. 2771, to provide for the establishment of a Commission on Science and Technology (S. Rept. 1828). pp. 14630-1
The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6984, to provide for a method of payment of indirect costs of research and development contracted by the Federal Government at educational institutions (S. Rept. 1826). p. 14630
5. PURCHASING. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8100, to allow GSA to charge to the consuming agencies the transportation cost of items of supply sent them by request (S. Rept. 1827). p. 14630
6. ELECTRIFICATION. Began debate on S. 3153, to guarantee electric consumers in the Pacific Northwest first call on electric energy generated at Federal plants in that region and to guarantee electric consumers in other regions reciprocal priority (pp. 14684-700). Pending at adjournment was a proposed amendment by Sen. Goldwater to reserve for use in Arizona power which the Federal Government generates in Arizona (pp. 14688-700).

HOUSE

7. FORESTRY. Passed under suspension of the rules the following bills:
H. R. 12688, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the States in carrying on a program of forestry research. pp. 14612-6
S. 3064, to increase the authorization for the national survey of forest resources from \$1.5 million to \$2.5 million annually. p. 14616
H. R. 9728, to amend the Cooperative Forest Management Act to increase the appropriation authorization from \$2.5 million to \$5 million. pp. 14616-7
8. SCIENCE AWARDS. Began and concluded debate under suspension of the rules on H. R. 4055, to authorize the payment of a monetary award to recipients of the National Medal of Science (14609-12). Earlier, at the request of Rep. Ford, this bill was passed over without prejudice (p. 14584).
9. PETRIFIED WOOD. Passed as reported H. R. 10540, to exclude deposits of petrified wood from appropriation under the U. S. mining laws. p. 14597
10. MINERALS. Passed as reported H. R. 9280, to amend Sec. 2 of the Materials Act (pp. 14596-7), and H. R. 11049, to provide for the relief of certain oil and gas lessees under the Mineral Leasing Act. p. 14597
11. FEDERAL AID. At the request of Rep. Ford, passed over without prejudice S. 3327, to make certain federally impacted areas eligible for assistance under the public facility loan program. pp. 14598-9
12. EXTENSION WORK. Agreed to without amendment H. Con. Res. 474, extending the greetings and felicitations of the Congress to the Bethel Home Demonstration

Mr. GROSS. No. Let me say to the gentleman that I do not believe there should be any cash award. It is not necessary to establish a cash award. If we are going to do that, let us give every winner of the Distinguished Service Cross or any other medal that is awarded by the various military services for exceptional bravery or exceptional duty a \$10,000 award. Where is it proposed to stop if you start paying out \$10,000 for awards such as these? Just where do you stop? Why should this group be treated differently than those who are willing to lay down their lives for their country? Must we put a dollar sign on everything we do?

Mr. FULTON. If the gentleman is asking me a question, I will answer it. My point is that this would be \$50,000 in awards, and then you could say to the Appropriations Committee, "I do not think you should spend that amount."

Mr. GROSS. Why do you not say that in the bill? I say again you cheapen the medal by handing out a cash award. But tell me, where do you expect this thing to end. The taxpayers of the United States do not pay the cash award that goes with the Nobel Prize. We are talking here about tax money.

Mr. FULTON. One of our problems in this country is meeting this new challenge of this new scientific role that is coming on us so fast that we should encourage and we should honor the scientific men who are meeting this challenge.

Mr. GROSS. This Government is already spending all kinds of money to encourage scientific studies. There are supergrades and scientific and professional grades, Public Law 313. Where do you expect this thing to end?

Mr. FULTON. As the gentleman well knows, I have asked our chairman to refer to the gentleman's committee the matter of hiring extra scientists at higher salaries than the regular grades get. When that came up I asked the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to look into it. So I do think we have a point on that. On the other hand, we should not be honoring these people who are jazz artists and twist artists in this country. We should give every honor and appropriate stipends to these tremendous scientists who are doing a wonderful job.

Mr. ANFUSO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ANFUSO. I think if I said the money for these awards will go to complete the research that is now being conducted, the gentleman would withdraw his objection. This award is to give incentives to these people to continue their research in or out of Government. They now do it on their spare time.

Mr. GROSS. Do you advocate giving those who are awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor \$10,000 or \$50,000 to try to encourage others to show exceptional bravery on the battlefield? Why not give awards to any number of people for exceptional service? Where do you think this sort of thing is going to stop?

Mr. ANFUSO. The gentleman is interested in saving the taxpayers' money. In the long run it will save the taxpayers millions of dollars.

Mr. GROSS. That is strictly an assumption on the gentleman's part. This is your theory. Give more people more money and maybe there will be a dollar saved somewhere.

Mr. ANFUSO. Does the gentleman think this will come out of the budget of the National Science Foundation? It spends millions of dollars in research. To spend \$50,000 for scientific research, is not an unreasonable amount.

Mr. GROSS. What was the figure the gentleman used? \$50,000?

Mr. ANFUSO. I say this is the figure the committee could arrive at. I do not think we should limit it. If they can find \$50,000, that is the limit, but if they can find \$20,000, that is a different story.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman has not answered my question. How much further do you suggest the Government go in paying cash awards on this basis? If you get this through, and I hope you will not, and you are not going to get it through today, I promise you that, where do you expect this thing to end? Why not do this for everybody else throughout the country who provides some outstanding service?

Mr. ANFUSO. In the gentleman's own committee, the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, you are asking for \$20,000 to \$25,000.

Mr. GROSS. For what?

Mr. ANFUSO. Incentive awards. Here is a bill through which we are trying to encourage scientists and young men and women to enter the field of science.

Mr. GROSS. The incentive awards program is for those who have made suggestions that result in savings or more efficiency.

Mr. ANFUSO. We have it on the best authorities that these inventions will save the taxpayers an awful lot of money.

Mr. GROSS. What inventions? You say you are going to give \$10,000 to inventors.

Mr. ANFUSO. That is right, that is correct. The man might be a technician working for \$10,000 or \$12,000 a year. He may be working at night, he may be working at home. I think the man who makes an important discovery under such conditions should receive an incentive award.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. Hosmer].

Mr. HOSMER. I think the gentleman from Iowa has very cogently expressed it. There is an emphasis, of course, on science today, but there is also an emphasis, or should be on excellence in all fields which could make a contribution to the welfare of the country.

The awards system which has been adopted by some foreign governments, and I refer to the National Academy system which for many decades has been an institution in France whereby a person who makes a particularly significant contribution in any of the fields of science or learning is recognized with mem-

bership in the academy but he does not receive a monetary stipend. It resolves around the prestige of the award and not the monetary stipend.

Mr. GROSS. That is right.

Mr. HOSMER. I think the time is ripe for something like that in this country.

Mr. GROSS. Our late colleague, the gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. Brooks, said on August 17, 1959, when this same bill ran into trouble on the floor of the House:

The important thing is the award of the medal, not the money.

So the monetary award was eliminated from the bill in 1959, but here it comes crawling back in under the rug.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. I rise in support of the gentleman's position. I am opposed to the monetary award. I feel that even though it is insignificant it should not be granted.

There has been quite a little agitation recently for the creation of a National Medal of Merit, but we have heard no monetary standards provided.

All the people who have studied this question have come to the conclusion, and I agree with them, that the monetary stipend would be insignificant compared to the award presented by Congress or a committee set up by Congress for that purpose.

One of the objections I have to this bill is that it does not provide any way by which these people shall be selected or chosen. Even if we disregard and took out the monetary stipend the bill still does not provide for a properly constituted committee to give due consideration to those who make application or for whom application is made.

I think the bill is drawn up in too poor form for us to consider.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the monetary award. I am not opposed to the issuance of medals. I was opposed to the bill in 1959, opposed to the issuance of medals coupled with this kind of monetary award. I say to you that once this bill is passed with this monetary provision in it there will be no stopping it from reaching into the rest of the Government. I am opposed to it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANFUSO. I yield.

Mr. FULTON. These awards are not specifically to employees of the Federal Government. These awards are made to U.S. citizens whoever or wherever they may be, whether in Government research, private industry, universities, schools, colleges, high schools, or grade schools; and have no fixed educational requirement or qualification. If a young person makes a tremendous discovery—and some of these young people in the field of research are exceptionally intelligent—I think they should be recognized even in a small amount as well as being given a medal, if the contribution is outstanding in science and research. So youth or age is no barrier or qualification.

In all good humor, I would compliment the gentleman from Iowa because I know

of his interest in research and development, as well as balancing the budget. He was one of those who voted "aye" on the 23d of May for the increase of \$2 billion in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration budget for the fiscal year 1963 increasing the budget to \$3,787 million, including a deficiency authorization. Likewise, the gentleman from Iowa voted for the compromise with the Senate, in the conference report that passed last week on the National Aeronautics and Space Administration budget.

The gentleman is generous in research and development and we should not underestimate him or his interest on programs of that type. So that when he does say he opposes an amount that will equal in all about \$50,000 a year as stipends to accompany science medals, he has a right to do it, considering the gentleman from Iowa's past generosity to the Science and Astronautics Committee, for which we thank him humbly.

If the President makes these awards in the spirit that we know the President will, no matter whether the President is a Republican or a Democrat, they will be awarded to national figures, towering figures in science and research for work that we as citizens of the United States are proud of when we face the world. Second, they will have been awarded for tremendous benefits for humanity or revolutionary science progress in every field of basic and applied research and development in this country. The award is a small amount. But it is something more than just pinning a medal on a man. We say, here is some money you may have to go ahead with future research and development, or spend for equipment, travel, study, or your family or rest, as you like. We in Pittsburgh are very proud of Dr. Salk for his polio vaccine and the great accomplishment in the field of polio so far as young people are concerned particularly. We feel a man of that stature is a person of the type we are talking about in reference to this kind of a science award.

May I finish with a question. Has not this bill passed our committee unanimously?

Mr. ANFUSO. This bill passed our committee unanimously twice. I might say, to keep the record straight, that Mr. Brooks voted for the \$10,000 stipend. The only reason he made the statement on the floor he did was because there was objection and we wanted to pass the bill from the Consent Calendar.

Mr. FULTON. The gentleman joins me in thanking the gentleman from Iowa for his generosity on May 23 of this year when he was one of the 342 who voted unanimously, with no opposition, for the authorization of the NASA budget when it passed \$3.78 billion, an increase of \$2 billion in 1 year. Such generosity should not be overlooked by any of us. Does the gentleman not compliment the gentleman from Iowa?

Mr. ANFUSO. I not only compliment the gentleman but I think he is a very distinguished Member of the House and he voted to bring about unanimous passage of a bill which the whole country will recognize as being beneficial.

Mr. FULTON. May I ask the gentleman from New York, does he think the \$2 billion increase this year in NASA authorizations over last year was necessary and that the country will understand that even conservative Members of the Congress, such as the gentleman from Iowa, from New York, and myself, nevertheless voted for the necessary \$2 billion increase for research and development in the space field?

Mr. ANFUSO. I do, and the entire House agrees, I am sure.

Mr. FULTON. We of the House Science and Astronautics Committee are appreciative of the gentleman from Iowa having gone along with us on our full research and development program for the current fiscal year, 1963, and should not complain too much when he does not agree on these few small items for moderate stipends for recipients of science medals awarded by the President under this legislation.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, I am overwhelmed by all of this kindness. Let me say that if you want to reward me for my generosity with respect to space exploration, you will take this bill back to the committee and knock out the \$10,000 awards to these individuals. That will be the best reward I could have for supporting the space program. Furthermore, if you do not have someone showing signs of getting to the moon next year, do not count on me to support another \$2 billion increase.

You had better be getting somebody up there awfully close to the moon, or I will be running out of votes in support of your program.

Mr. ANFUSO. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANFUSO. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON. I had been a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee of this House for 14 years before I left to become one of the ranking members of the Science and Astronautics Committee. The gentleman from Iowa should be given a vote of thanks for his vote for the foreign aid program before this House in 1950 when it passed unanimously. We really appreciate the gentleman more than the gentleman thinks today.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, if I ever voted for the foreign giveaway program, I do not know when it was. If I did so, it was because I could not get a chance to go on the record against it, if I am ever considered to have been for it.

I will have to go back and look up that record.

Mr. FULTON. It was in 1950. I compliment the gentleman because the gentleman did vote for it.

Mr. GROSS. Voted for the foreign giveaway bill?

Mr. FULTON. Yes. It went through unanimously.

Mr. GROSS. I do not believe that. If it went through unanimously, it was on one of those voice votes where the voice votes are not recorded, because I

have never yet voted for it, and never intend to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ANFUSO] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4055.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] makes the point of order that a quorum is not present. In accordance with the unanimous-consent request adopted on last Thursday by the House, further consideration of the bill will be postponed until Wednesday next.

Does the gentleman from Iowa withdraw his point of order?

Mr. GROSS. I withdraw my point of order, Mr. Speaker.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules have until midnight tonight to file certain privileged reports for printing under the rule.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

COOPERATIVE FORESTRY RESEARCH

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 12688) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research, and for other purposes, with amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is hereby recognized that research in forestry is the driving force behind progress in developing and utilizing the resources of the Nation's forest and related rangelands. The production, protection, and utilization of the forest resources depend on strong technological advances and continuing development of the knowledge necessary to increase the efficiency of forestry practices and to extend the benefits that flow from forest and related rangelands. It is recognized that the total forestry research efforts of the several State colleges and universities and of the Federal Government are more fully effective if there is close coordination between such programs, and it is further recognized that forestry schools are especially vital in the training of research workers in forestry.

SEC. 2. In order to promote research in forestry, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to cooperate with the several States for the purpose of encouraging and assisting them in carrying out programs of forestry research.

Such assistance shall be in accordance with plans to be agreed upon in advance by the Secretary and (a) land-grant colleges or agricultural experiment stations established under the Morrill Act of July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 503), as amended, and the Hatch Act of March 2, 1887 (24 Stat. 440), as amended, and (b) other State-supported colleges and

universities offering graduate training in the sciences basic to forestry and having a forestry school; however, an appropriate State representative designated by the State's Governor shall, in any agreement drawn up with the Secretary of Agriculture for the purposes of this Act, certify those eligible institutions of the State which will qualify for assistance and shall determine the proportionate amounts of assistance to be extended these certified institutions.

SEC. 3. To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of this Act there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary but not exceeding in any one fiscal year one-half the amount appropriated for Federal forestry research conducted directly by the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year preceding the year in which the budget is presented for such appropriation. Funds appropriated and made available to the States under this Act shall be in addition to allotments or grants that may be made under other authorizations.

SEC. 4. The amount paid by the Federal Government to any State-certified institutions eligible for assistance under this Act shall not exceed during any fiscal year the amount available to and budgeted for expenditure by such college or university during the same fiscal year for forestry research from non-Federal sources. The Secretary is authorized to make such expenditures on the certificate of the appropriate official of the college or university having charge of the forestry research for which the expenditures as herein provided are to be made. If any or all of the colleges or universities certified for receipt of funds under this Act fails to make available and budget for expenditure for forestry research in any fiscal year sums at least as much as the amount for which it would be eligible for such year under this Act, the difference between the Federal funds available and the funds made available and budgeted for expenditure by the college or university shall be reapportioned by the Secretary to other eligible colleges or universities of the same State if there be any which qualify therefor and, if there be none, the Secretary shall reapportion such differences to the qualifying colleges and universities of other States participating in the forestry research program.

SEC. 5. Apportionments among participating States and administrative expenses in connection with the program shall be determined by the Secretary after consultation with a national advisory board of not less than seven officials of the forestry schools of the State-certified eligible colleges and universities chosen by a majority of such schools. In making such apportionments consideration shall be given to pertinent factors including, but not limited to, areas of non-Federal commercial forest land and volume of timber cut annually from growing stock.

SEC. 6. The Secretary is authorized and directed to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act and to furnish such advice and assistance through a cooperative State forestry research unit in the Department of Agriculture as will best promote the purposes of this Act. The Secretary is further authorized and directed to appoint an advisory committee which shall be constituted to give equal representation to Federal-State agencies concerned with developing and utilizing the Nation's forest resources and to the forest industries. The Secretary and the national advisory board shall seek at least once each year the counsel and advice of the advisory committee to accomplish effectively the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 7. The term "forestry research" as used in this Act shall include investigations relating to: (1) Reforestation and manage-

of land for the production of crops of timber and other related products of the forest; (2) management of forest and related watershed lands to improve conditions of water-flow and to protect resources against floods and erosion; (3) management of forest and related rangeland for production of forage for domestic livestock and game and improvement of food and habitat for wildlife; (4) management of forest lands for outdoor recreation; (5) protection of forest land and resources against fire, insects, diseases, or other destructive agents; (6) utilization of wood and other forest products; (7) development of sound policies for the management of forest lands and the harvesting and marketing of forest products; and (8) such other studies as may be necessary to obtain the fullest and most effective use of forest resources.

SEC. 8. The term "State" as used in this Act shall include Puerto Rico.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered. There was no objection.

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to establish research in forestry as a definite and specific part of the agricultural research programs which are carried out cooperatively with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the land-grant colleges, experiment stations, and other State-supported educational institutions.

Mr. Speaker, in the hearings we have the endorsement of the Department of Agriculture, the Association of State Foresters, the American Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities, the Commission on Forestry at Land Grant and other State Institutions, the American Paper & Pulp Association, the American Pulpwood Association, the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, the Society of American Foresters, and the Forest Farmers Association.

Mr. Speaker, briefly, this adds emphasis to the present experiments carried on in research by the land-grant colleges and other colleges in the respective States where they have courses in forestry and courses which lead to forestry degrees.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Maine [Mr. McINTIRE], a member of the subcommittee, has worked very diligently on this subject. I am sure that the gentleman shall be glad to further explain this legislation to the Members of the House.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, this bill was unanimously reported by the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maine [Mr. McINTIRE].

(Mr. McINTIRE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McINTIRE. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 12688 is designed to advance the very desirable end of forestry research, doing this by providing Federal matching grants to land-grant colleges and other State-supported institutions qualified for research work in forestry.

In a large sense, this legislation represents a goal long sought after, and it seeks to lend vitality and dynamics to a research force that presently is func-

tioning at considerably less than optimum capacity. The legislation before this House would do this by providing a "line item" authorization directed toward forestry research in the forestry schools and experiment stations of our land-grant colleges and through the facilities of other qualified State-supported educational institutions.

I am convinced that this approach is superior to one that would authorize additional funds for the expansion of forestry research through the Hatch Act and the Forest Service, and I have arrived at this decision through consultation and association with representatives of the U.S. Forest Service, land-grant colleges, and others interested and involved in forestry research work.

I would like to direct attention to the fact that the approach embodied in H.R. 12688 is neither new nor unique, for money flowing from this authorization would be directed to forestry research in much the manner that Hatch Act funds are apportioned for agricultural research. I would further say that presently under the Hatch Act there are some funds extended for furthering forestry research; however, the research permitted through this facility falls far short of the clear-cut and direct approach to forestry research implicit to the legislation before this House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to place particular emphasis on the fact that it is not the object of this legislation to interfere or conflict with existing Federal-State programs; instead, this legislation provides a vehicle for implementing an even-stronger-than-present research service, doing this in coordination with, rather than in opposition to, those Federal-State research programs operating in forestry and agriculture.

In summary, then, this legislation gives recognition to outstanding results that have been, and are being, accomplished through Federal-State cooperative programs. It moves forward to capitalize on the splendid cooperation that presently is in evidence among the States, the U.S. Forest Service, and our schools of forestry. And this very desirable objective would be attained merely by extending support to those programs of forestry research which presently are in process at our land-grant and other State-supported academic institutions.

I heartily urge the approval of H.R. 12688.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN].

(Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished gentleman from Maine [Mr. McINTIRE]. When the hearings were conducted, as I understand it, on the previous bill, testimony in strong support of this forestry research legislation was offered by representatives of the following interests: Department of Agriculture; Association of State Foresters; American Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities; Commission on Forestry at

Land Grant and other State Institutions; American Paper & Pulp Association; National Lumber Manufacturers Association; and the Society of American Foresters and Forest Farmers Association.

Also I understand there was no witness who appeared in opposition to this proposed legislation. May I ask the gentleman if that is correct?

Mr. McINTIRE. That is correct.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I want to say that I wholeheartedly support this legislation and I am pleased at the opportunity to vote for it. The committee deserves our hearty commendations for their work as this is a very worthwhile piece of legislation.

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] such time as he may require.

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I wish to compliment the distinguished gentleman from Maine [Mr. McIntire] and the Committee on Agriculture for bringing this legislation to the floor. It is sound and worthwhile legislation for which there is a definite need. I have introduced an identical bill.

There are many States in which timber resources are among the most important assets. Mine is one of them. Timber and timber products constitute one of Florida's most important industries. Yet in Florida and in many other States where forestry is so important, we do not have a State forestry research program which measures up to the need. The program is handicapped by lack of money and lack of facilities. H.R. 12688 would help to correct these deficiencies.

It is easy to understand also that this bill would provide for the first time close coordination between forestry research programs being carried on in the different States. Possible duplications can be eliminated and a more effective overall approach to the problems of forestry can be provided. It is notable that this is a matching fund program which will require a realistic interest on the part of the participating States.

A well-rounded, progressive program of forestry research certainly is needed to supply the knowledge required to meet the expanding future needs for the resources derived from forest lands of the Nation. This bill can help to provide such a program in all its various aspects of improvement of forestry and related lands and resources and of growing, utilizing, and marketing timber and other products and services of the forest. The support shown for this measure is very widespread, and I am confident there will be no serious opposition to its passage here today.

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Waggonner].

(Mr. WAGGONNER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Speaker, I take this moment or two to ask a question or two of the gentleman from Maine

[Mr. McIntire]. It is intended, I am sure, that these monies that will be expended on research will not be spent for duplicated research. What plans have been made to see that identical or similar research projects are not undertaken by more than one school within any one State or area by the State-supported college or university?

Mr. McIntire. Mr. Speaker, the legislation provides that the Governor of the State shall designate someone within the State to be the person who shall advise the Secretary of Agriculture which of the institutions within the State that are otherwise eligible shall receive funds and what the proportion of funds available to that State shall be as respecting the institutions designated to participate.

There is provided in the legislation also that the officials of the schools of forestry shall, from among themselves, select a committee which shall advise the Secretary relative to the apportionment of funds. This is a committee, not appointed by the Secretary, but selected by the officials of the eligible schools.

There is also a provision that there shall be another advisory committee within this framework of legislation that the Secretary shall appoint, one-half of whom shall come from the public side, so to speak—the Federal and State representatives in the forestry area of interest—and the other from the non-public side. These men will coordinate with the Secretary in examination of the research program and make recommendations to it. There will be the same supervision of the character of research projects to avoid overlapping that we have now as between our agricultural experiment stations, largely under the Hatch Act.

The report also states very specifically that as suggested by the witness from the Department of Agriculture, the administration of these funds will be put into the framework of what is now in the Department, the cooperative experiment stations' services.

The head of this group within the Department has a specific responsibility in making sure there is a minimum contribution.

Mr. WAGGONNER. I have one other question, and it is this. Am I led to believe from the report that undergraduate schools of forestry would be eligible for participation?

Mr. McIntire. This is strictly a matter of whether they are publicly supported.

Mr. WAGGONNER. If they are publicly supported and have undergraduate work only and would be approved by the State official, they would be able to participate?

Mr. McIntire. Our idea is that this will probably to a large extent support work and research which would be above the baccalaureate degree, but there is no provision on this point.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WAGGONNER. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill. I hold in my hand

telegrams and communications similarly in support of it. Therefore, I would like to compliment the chairman of the Forestry Subcommittee of the House Committee on Agriculture, as well as the author of the bill—Hon. Cliff McIntire, of Maine—for this worthwhile legislation.

Few realize that we have two of the great national forests in the district I am privileged to represent, the Clark and the Mark Twain. We have a farm advisory committee which has been in the field doing research on this matter on two occasions, because it is important to restore the bluestem grass in this area, where certain diseases have taken over, in addition to the ravages of cultivation and man. They are the winged elm and cedar trees. For example, we have studied chemical defoliating agents vis-a-vis selected "burning" at chosen times, and in prescribed conditions. To our surprise the University of Missouri-U.S. Forestry research findings agree with ours, that under such conditions the controlled burn technique is best, if followed by reseeded and minimal fertilizing so the native bluestem can regain its hold on the thin soil of the hills and valleys. This is essential to our great dairy, grazing and livestock producing areas. The experimental field stations, our committee, and the University of Missouri—a land-grant college—all support this legislation under State guidance.

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. Bailey] such time as he may desire.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I should like to advise my colleagues of the House that there is legislation now pending before the Rules Committee which will greatly enlarge the activities of the land-grant colleges and State universities to permit them to receive Federal support for extension work in fields in which Federal funds have not previously been authorized. I think this legislation might be of the kind that would fit in very well with the enlargement of the authority of these colleges. My State of West Virginia, like the State of the gentleman from Maine who has sponsored this legislation, is one in which a large part of the acreage is covered in forest lands. We have two extensive national forests in West Virginia. Naturally, the forests are one of the natural resources of the State of West Virginia and will continue to be so.

I should like to associate myself with the gentleman who sponsored this bill and the activities of the committee which reported it.

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. Olsen].

Mr. OLSEN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to commend the gentleman from Maine [Mr. McIntire] for introducing this legislation and the committee for bringing it to the floor. The first district of Montana is extensive in its acreage of national forest reserves and private forests. I rise in support of the bill. I think this legislation will very much broaden and extend research activity in support of the forest products industry so vital to

my district and so vital to this country.

I see H.R. 12688 as a kind of decentralization of research in forestry. Until now, research in forestry has been dominated by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, and they have done a most excellent job. However, I think more divergent ideas and a multiplicity of ideas will be obtained by enlisting the State-supported forestry schools of the Nation.

While I am on my feet, I wish to also endorse the other legislation being brought by this Committee on Agriculture to the floor of the House today. H.R. 9728, a bill to authorize an increase in appropriations and in activities in cooperative forest management deserves support of all of us. One-half of all of the privately owned commercial forest land is in private ownership of small holdings. These are the "wood pile" for tomorrow, and technical assistance is greatly needed to make poorly managed areas more productive. These holdings comprise the most accessible and potentially some of the most productive woodland. This bill will do great service to the Nation by assisting these forest lands to furnish its share of the Nation's future timber supply.

Further, I wish to remark with regard to S. 3064 that it is vital to the Nation that we have an adequate national survey of the forest resources. The additional authorization for a survey, I am sure, we can unanimously agree to.

I recommend all of these bills to my colleagues.

(Mr. OLSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleagues in commending the gentleman from Alabama, Congressman GRANT, chairman of the Subcommittee on Forestry, as well as the gentleman from Maine, Congressman McINTIRE, for their work on behalf of H.R. 12688. I would also like to again commend the gentleman from Alabama for H.R. 9728 and the entire committee for S. 3064. These three bills are of particular importance to the forest economy of the State of Washington and our Nation.

Each supports a different and essential phase of Federal participation in forest management and development. Two are based on a continuing program of proven usefulness and the third is based on a well-demonstrated need.

I trust the House will pass these pieces of legislation as they were reported from the Agriculture Committee without objection.

H.R. 9728

H.R. 9728 is a bill to amend the Cooperative Forest Management Act to authorize an increase from \$2,500,000 to \$5 million in Federal participation in Federal-State technical assistance programs for small forest and woodland owners.

Under this act, Federal funds are made available on a 50-50 matching basis. State and private expenditures, how-

ever, have been exceeding Federal outlays at a ratio of about 2 to 1.

As the committee report points out, three-fourths of the 435 million acres of State and private forest lands in the United States are held by nearly 4.5 million small woodland owners.

These holdings, properly managed, will provide an important part of the future timber supply of this Nation. I have been advised that 49 States are participating in the Cooperative Forest Management Act and that soon there will be 50.

The Federal Government should be prepared to meet its share.

H.R. 10853

H.R. 10853 is a bill to amend the act of May 22 relating to the comprehensive survey of timber and forest products required to be made by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The amendment raises the authorization ceiling for appropriations necessary to keep the survey current from \$1,500,000 to \$2,500,000.

The present authorization was set in 1949. The increase allows for rising costs involved in carrying out this important work.

H.R. 12688

H.R. 12688 is a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research.

For the past 100 years such assistance has been provided in fields of agriculture research, of which Forest has received a small amount.

The need is great to step up the total research effort in the production, protection and utilization of forest resources. Land grant and forestry colleges are in a position to participate in such effort on a 50-50 matching funds basis, which this measure provides.

This and the two measures previously mentioned have my wholehearted support. I hope the House recognizes the need for their enactment.

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, the bill now before us is designed to advance forestry research by providing Federal matching grants to land-grant colleges and other State-supported institutions qualified to conduct research in forestry.

This bill has the strong support of the Forest Service, officials of the land-grant colleges, as well as members of the private lumber industry. The distinguished gentleman from Maine [Mr. McINTIRE] who is the author of this bill, states that in the hearings held by the House Subcommittee on Forests not a single witness appeared to offer testimony in opposition to this legislation.

If enacted, it will mark another forward step in the field of forestry research and will no doubt result in many long-range benefits to the lumber industry, the general economy, and to the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to support this bill and I urge its passage.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, the forest-related industries are a principal economic artery of the Pacific Northwest. They account for the largest single bloc of workers as well as the

largest payroll. Thus it is vital that these industries be assisted in a continuing program of research, modernization, and improvement.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, it is on this basis that I support H.R. 12688, designed to assist forestry research by providing Federal matching grants to land-grant colleges and other State-supported institutions qualified to conduct forestry research. I will add that I am delighted as a Representative from the Portland area of the State of Oregon to support this legislation by my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Maine, Representative CLIFFORD G. McINTIRE, from the State of Maine which also contains a city by the same name. The gentleman from Maine, Representative McINTIRE, and I sit on opposite sides of the political aisle and live on opposite coasts of our great country, but we are joined together in support of this bill.

I have received telegrams and letters supporting this legislation from private and public groups in my home State. The director of a very fine forest and agricultural research unit at Oregon State University, Mr. F. E. Price, wholeheartedly endorses the bill. The measure has the support of the Forest Service, the land-grant colleges and the private lumber industry. I understand that not a single opposing witness appeared during hearings on the bill.

Existing programs, such as the Hatch program, do not provide sufficient funds for a forestry research. The bill before us today will strengthen and supplement existing programs. The legislation would stimulate both forestry schools and graduate work in the field. I commend H.R. 12688 for passage, Mr. Speaker.

Mrs. PFOST. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, for his action in bringing three bills relative to our forest program to the floor today. I know the people of Idaho are grateful to the distinguished chairman and are appreciative of his deep understanding of the problems relative to our forest resources. Idaho ranks second only to Alaska in national forest acreage and that is why every bill affecting forests becomes of special concern to the people there.

The three bills on which the Members will vote today involve cooperative forestry research—H.R. 12688; a forest survey authorization—S. 3064; and an amendment to the Cooperative Forest Management Act—H.R. 9728. I will take them up in that order.

The purpose of the research measure is to specifically establish research in forestry as a definite part of the agricultural research programs now being cooperatively carried out by the Agriculture Department, the land-grant colleges, and their experiment stations and other State-supported educational institutions.

This program as it now stands is on a rather modest scale and it must be broadened considerably if it is to have any kind of meaningful impact on the future.

Research may, indeed, be the key to helping the depressed lumber industry in the Northwest by developing new wood products in the laboratory. I know that this area holds exciting promise for the future in terms of finding yet undreamed-of uses for the byproducts of our forests. These studies are being carried out in the Gem State at the University of Idaho, along with other colleges and experimental stations, as well as by private industry.

This bill would enable Congress to specifically set aside appropriations for cooperative forestry research under the guidance of the Agriculture Department. These funds would then be made available to the States on a matching basis, and would be used to widen this research and bolster the programs which now might be underway in the various States.

The second bill to which I wish to address myself is the forest survey authorization.

This measure would increase from \$1.5 to \$2.5 million the amount authorized to be appropriated annually to keep the timber and forest products survey current. This survey has been undertaken annually since the Congress first initiated the program back in 1928. The data gathered in the survey is the only comprehensive source of basic information on this most important natural resource.

The Congress, from time to time, has increased these authorizations as the need has arisen. The present cost ceiling on this survey program was established in 1949 and costs since then have risen by more than 50 percent.

In addition there is an increasing need for more extensive inventories of our forest and timber resources. What with cuttings, fire losses, and so on, these resources are in a constant state of flux and it is imperative for the various policymaking public agencies to have up-to-date information regarding the production and uses of timber.

I would therefore urge enactment of the bill so that the survey could be effectively continued, with allowance for increases to be made as the demand arises. The production, manufacture, and use of timber products today generates an estimated \$20 billion of gross national product annually.

The third bill—and I am happy to see so many forest bills on the floor in a single day, and believe me this is a rare pleasure—would amend the Cooperative Forest Management Act.

This measure would authorize an increase from \$2.5 to \$5 million in appropriations for Federal participation in the act. Under this program, technical assistance is made available to small forest and woodland owners, of which there are many in Idaho.

It is a fact, for example, that three-fourths of the 435 million acres of State and private forests in this country are held by nearly 4.5 million small woodland owners. An estimated 3.5 million of these are farmers with an average of 49 acres per farm. These small owners hold the "woodpile" of tomorrow in their hands. The technical assistance is

needed in order to enrich these areas, which are often poorly managed and neglected, in order to bring them up to a more productive level.

This program is important because it is the only one of its kind. It is geared to help the owner of a small chunk of timberland. Added up, these small chunks are a sizable resource which the Nation will need in the years ahead.

State and private sources have been making increasing expenditures for these small timber farmers with each passing year. The bill officially recognizes that trend and then sets out to nourish the program with a small increase in Federal funds. These funds will be expended on a 50-50 matching basis with the States taking part in the program.

This, and the other two measures I have discussed, should be passed, for they are important to the people and the future of our country.

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to extend their remarks in the Record on the bill now under consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 12688, as amended?

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FOREST SURVEY AUTHORIZATION

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3064) to amend section 9 of the act of May 22, 1928, as amended, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources, as amended.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last sentence of section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928, as amended (45 Stat. 669, 702; 16 U.S.C. 581h), is hereby amended by striking out "\$1,500,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$2,500,000".

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Alabama explain the purpose of this legislation?

Mr. GRANT. This is indeed a very short bill. It simply amends the present act, directing a national survey of forest resources. At the present time there is an authorization of appropriation of \$1,500,000. The pending bill would increase that sum to \$2,500,000.

There was no objection when the bill was reported out by the full committee. It has the approval of the Department

of Agriculture and all the allied timber and forest industries.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3064, as amended?

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING THE COOPERATIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 9728) to amend the Cooperative Forest Management Act.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Cooperative Forest Management Act (64 Stat. 473; 16 U.S.C. 568c, 658d) is amended by striking out of the first sentence of section 2 thereof "\$2,500,000" and inserting "\$5,000,000".

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, I think it should be pointed out that this is a bill for the small forest and woodland owners. I think it is important to note that three-fourths of the 435 million acres of State and private forest lands in the United States are held by nearly 4.5 million small woodland owners. Of these, 3.5 million are farmers with an average of 49 acres per farm. One-half of all the privately owned commercial forest land is in private ownership. It is these small holdings which comprise the "woodpile" of tomorrow and where technical assistance is badly needed to make poorly managed areas more productive.

This is the only forestry program designed specifically to assist these small timberland ownerships on which the Nation must rely for an important part of its future timber products.

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Iowa is correct. I think this is much-needed legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES].

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate the distinguished gentleman from Alabama [Mr. GRANT] and the Subcommittee on Forests of the Committee on Agriculture for their favorable report on the bill amending the Cooperative Forest Management Act. I have been interested in this farm forestry cooperation between our U.S. Forest Service and the State forest services since it began in 1937. And I am proud that I do not stand alone in this, one of our most popular forestry activities. In fact, many of us who have been

in Congress more than a dozen years will remember that when this original legislation was broadened in 1949 and 1950 there was a great deal of bipartisan support. Congressman GRANT will remember, I am sure, because he and I and at least two dozen other Congressmen and Senators had bills which ultimately resulted in the Cooperative Forest Management Act. Furthermore, during the hearings in 1949 there were 27 personal appearances by Congressmen and Senators and 58 statements were recorded. There were no party lines involved, and now, 13 years later, we can be proud that the program has been a success. As a cosponsor of this bill, I strongly support it.

Never have the farm foresters caught up with the demand for their services to the small woodland owners. Each time a farm forester helps a woodland owner put his land under good management, he is helping to make sales which put money in the farmer's pockets. When this happens the neighboring woodland owners also call for the services of a farm forester. It is practical, down-to-earth benefit which makes the States willing to go ahead of us nationally and provide two to four times as much money as the Federal Government. Ten years ago in Florida we had 11 farm foresters; now we have 30 and still not nearly enough. In fiscal year 1961 Florida spent \$205,517 for this program, while the Federal contribution was only \$53,312. Our budget for the fiscal year just past, 1962, was \$213,850 State and \$100,000 Federal. Florida and other States would like to have this program on a 50-50 basis as intended in the original act; not to cut back on the program but to secure the needed expansion which additional Federal funds would provide for a valuable program. In order to work toward 50-50 matching, the first step is to amend the act from \$2½ to \$5 million. This our Subcommittee on Forestry has wisely done, and I sincerely hope that the entire Congress and the President will agree.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 9728?

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE SOBLEN CASE

(Mr. WALTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I believe that the American public opinion ought to be alerted to the fact that a strange combination of forces is in the process of succeeding to thwart American legal processes and prevent the incarceration of the convicted Soviet spy, Robert Soblen.

Every applicable law and proper procedure were applied in this country before Soblen was convicted and sentenced

for the hideous crime he committed against the country which granted him asylum, a safe haven, and a very prosperous existence. After the Supreme Court of the United States rendered its final decision, someone in this country neglected to place Soblen under surveillance so as to prevent his escape. This neglect occurred notwithstanding the fact that some years ago, in a similar case, that of the Soviet agent Gerhard Eisler, a very similar flight from justice occurred.

As soon as Soblen succeeded in giving our law enforcement agencies "the slip", a strange series of events began to develop abroad, all pointing to the reluctance of some of our professed friends to recognize the decisions of the courts of the United States. Between the political dissertations and the legal niceties, one thing seems to emerge with most disturbing clarity—the desire not to return Soblen to the United States where he was sentenced to pay his debt to the American society.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that any friendly country, or any agency of such a country, including a commercial enterprise controlled by the government of that country, must be immediately notified that they will be held responsible for preventing the decision of the U.S. courts to be carried out.

If the Israel El Al Airline, or any other airline, cooperates in the scheme to liberate this convicted spy, it must be notified that its landing privileges in the United States will be revoked instantly. The United States did this when it revoked the landing privileges of the Polish liner *Batory* after it took Eisler aboard in New York and to this day, fortunately, these privileges have not been restored.

An unfriendly act committed by a friend calls for a retaliation just as strong—or stronger—than that which is meted out to a hostile government. I call upon the Secretary of State to cause that such notification of intended retaliation be forthwith served upon responsible officials of the El Al Airline.

DUKE DAM AND STEAMPLANT

(Mr. DORN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, this Congress should authorize, without further delay, Duke Power Co. to build a retaining dam across the Savannah River at Middleton Shoals in my district so that Duke Power Co. can build the largest steamplant in the world in Anderson County.

This proposal by the dynamic, progressive, Duke Power Co. is in keeping with the administration's announced policy of getting the economy moving in the 1960's. The construction of this \$280 million steamplant will not only focus the attention of the industrial world on South Carolina and Georgia, but will aid the unemployed coal miners of Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and throughout the East.

It will be a shot in the arm to our depressed railroads. Mr. Speaker, may I remind the House again that Duke's proposed steamplant when finally completed will use \$26 million worth of coal annually—9,500 tons of coal daily, which must be brought in by rail.

Mr. Speaker, the only real solution to our lagging economy is for the Congress and our Federal Government agencies to give the green light at every opportunity to such free enterprise projects as the fantastic Duke proposal. Great fears have been expressed by many Members of the Congress and people throughout the country about milking the cow dry, about killing the goose that lays the golden egg, of taxing our industries and payrolls out of existence; now Mr. Speaker, here is an opportunity for the Congress to give the nod of approval to a taxpaying project, to approve more cheap power, to create more jobs and larger payrolls. Duke, upon completion of this steam plant, will pay approximately \$10 million in taxes annually to the Federal Government. It will also pay annually to the State of South Carolina \$7 million in taxes, and to Anderson County \$1 million annually, all of this in addition to the increased revenue from larger payrolls and the related industries.

H.R. 6789 is a very simple bill which authorizes a retaining dam across the Savannah to furnish cooling water for Duke's gigantic steam plant. There is no opposition to H.R. 6789. I have not received one telephone call, nor one letter, nor one telegram from anyone in the United States opposing H.R. 6789. Duke has agreed to spend an additional \$1,300,000 to raise the level of its dam in order to make its operation compatible with any further development of the Savannah River in the future.

This bill must be approved during this session of the Congress so that Duke can complete its planning, build or acquire railroad facilities in 1963 in order that construction may begin promptly in 1964. I trust and believe H.R. 6789 will be approved before adjournment.

THE POSTAL WORKERS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and to include a letter.)

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, words carelessly spoken can destroy reputations that good men and women have built by years of dedication.

I know of no finer group of public servants and of God-fearing Americans, as a whole, than those who are employed as postal workers in the city of Chicago. I am much distressed by a story that I find carried nationwide in an Associated Press dispatch. This is to the effect that there is a possibility that thousands of drug addicts may be employed in the Chicago Post Office, and this statement is made on the authority of an unidentified party on what he says are statistics that indicate that 80 percent of

Chicago's unprivileged population use some form of dope.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that this unidentified party did not intend this insult to the postal workers of Chicago. But it is a statement that I cannot permit to go unchallenged. There are bad eggs in every group. No decent person condones wrong-doing, and surely there should be the greatest vigilance in exposing and prosecuting any person, regardless of the group to which he belongs, engaged in the vicious drug trade.

But to indict an entire group of fine, honest Americans because of the conduct of a few is reprehensible. This is not in the spirit of American fair play. I absolve this unidentified person and the Associated Press from any such intent. But I do think that both this unidentified person and the Associated Press should make it crystal clear that the intent was not to cast reflection upon men and women whose reputation is beyond reproach and who are held high in the esteem and affection of the people of Chicago. Mr. Speaker, I am extending my remarks to include a letter from W. C. Dogherty, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
LETTER CARRIERS,
Washington, D.C., August 2, 1962.

Hon. BARRATT O'HARA,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN O'HARA: As a Congressman from Chicago and as an old and valued friend of the National Association of Letter Carriers, I feel that you will be gratified to know that there was not a single letter carrier involved in the dope ring which the Federal Narcotics Bureau recently uncovered in the Chicago Post Office.

The fact that a dope ring of any size or dimension whatsoever exists in a Federal post office is shameful, no matter what employees are participating. However, I deeply resent the implication carried in an Associated Press dispatch of July 28, and attributed to a Narcotics Bureau official, that "there may be thousands of addicts employed in the (Chicago) post office." This is a gross and insulting exaggeration. The Narcotics Bureau official bases his estimate on "statistics published in Washington which indicate that 80 percent of Chicago's underprivileged population use some form of dope." As a Representative from Chicago of many years' standing I know that you will agree that any such statistics, if they exist, are nothing more than vicious nonsense.

I feel that, in defense of the honor of the postal service and in defense of the honor of Chicago, the official making such a wild statement should be identified and the statistics he quotes should be investigated.

The Chicago Post Office (and its substations) employs 25,000 persons. In any such group one is going to find some vicious individuals and some weak characters. These must be rooted out effectively. But no conceivable good, and a great deal of harm, can come from slandering the entire employee force of the Chicago Post Office by making headline-grabbing and sensational statements such as those that have been made.

With warmest personal regards, I remain,
Yours cordially,

W. C. DOHERTY,
President, National Association of Letter Carriers.

IN MEMORY OF JOHN B. LITTLE

(Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, some persons become widely known by name and face because of the prominent roles they play in the drama of life. History records the passing fame of most; and the enduring fame of a few.

For the multitude who serve as their public there are no cheers, no headlines, no titles of leadership. They are the anonymous ones who find humble satisfaction in helping others, seeking no credit for themselves. They find their sense of worth in doing the job well, in the happiness of family life, and the hobbies they cultivate in their spare time.

John B. Little was one of these self-effacing persons whose patient labor and unswerving faith make up the true strength of our free society. There were not many people outside the Capitol who knew John. Here he was listed as an assistant document clerk.

But John developed a special knowledge that was invaluable to the Members of the House. And as the word spread, more and more Members sought out Johnny for the answers that came from his well-documented memory.

His position was not influential, but he did inspire confidence. In so many small ways he was helpful to the Members that they came to regard him as a trusted friend to whom they could unburden themselves. He was the understanding listener—this humble man who enjoyed our well-placed trust.

Some years ago, Johnny's boy was a student at Sacred Heart Boarding School in Shawsheen Village, next door to my home city of Lawrence, in Massachusetts. On a number of occasions he visited his son and from these experiences he gained both knowledge and affection for the Bay State, its history, traditions, and its people. Johnny liked to exchange reminiscences with me about Massachusetts.

Life is not alone measured by the success of our personal ambitions, the surplus of achievement over failure, the number of eminent and powerful individuals whom we know on a first-name level, the accumulation of this world's goods, or the fulfillment we find in our homes and with our families. It is the little people whom we meet frequently in the course of our work, upon whom we depend so much without realizing it, who become a part of our own lives.

Johnny was one of these.

He called himself a civil servant of this House, but he was much more than that to us.

In the "busyness" of each day and the traffic of details that claim our attention, we have no time to speak from the heart until it is too late.

Friends suddenly depart and we mourn them with regrets for the things we

meant to do and the words we meant to speak.

John B. Little is no longer with us. He has gone to his heavenly rest. Saddened by the loss of his presence, I think of the following prayer-poem by James J. Metcalfe, which comforts me as I am sure it will comfort Johnny's survivors:

MY SYMPATHY

The grief of sudden tragedy
Is poignant as can be
And all that I can offer you
Is friendly sympathy.

But my condolence really comes
Directly from the heart,
Because I know how sad it is
When loved ones have to part.

I know you will be lonely
As the days and nights go by
And there will be a thousand tears
That you will want to cry.

And yet we must remember that
There is a will divine
And we may never question it
Or fathom God's design.

And so I grieve with you today
And say a fervent prayer
That God will bless and always keep
Your loved one in His care.

—James J. Metcalfe.

A SECOND CHANCE FOR VETERANS TO SIGN UP FOR NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

(Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, many men and women who served in the Armed Forces of the United States during World War II and the Korean war, did not realize the value of national service life insurance and did not avail themselves of the opportunity to secure this protection for their survivors. Others mistook the advice of the military to sign up for NSLI as a form of pressure; complied in order to conform; but let their policies lapse after they were discharged.

One of the most frequent regrets I have heard expressed by veterans in recent years is:

The biggest mistake that I made was in passing up the bargain-rate Government insurance. A man needed his small service pay for other things. It was a time of war and a man lived from day to day, not thinking of the future. Now that I'm older and with increased responsibilities, I miss this protection for my survivors. Do you think the Government will ever give us a second chance to obtain this coverage?

Military service in war is more rugged than peacetime service, even for those who are never called upon for combat duty. Many a veteran dies before his time because of the demands made upon his physical health during his military service, and the consequences could not be foreseen.

Americans have become more insurance conscious than ever in the past 17 years.

H.R. 12333 does not provide direct financial benefits to a living veteran. It

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 12688

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 7, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That it is hereby recognized that research in forestry is the
4 driving force behind progress in developing and utilizing the
5 resources of the Nation's forest and related rangelands. The
6 production, protection, and utilization of the forest resources
7 depend on strong technological advances and continuing
8 development of the knowledge necessary to increase the
9 efficiency of forestry practices and to extend the benefits that
10 flow from forest and related rangelands. It is recognized

1 that the total forestry research efforts of the several State
2 colleges and universities and of the Federal Government are
3 more fully effective if there is close coordination between
4 such programs, and it is further recognized that forestry
5 schools are especially vital in the training of research workers
6 in forestry.

7 SEC. 2. In order to promote research in forestry, the
8 Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to cooperate
9 with the several States for the purpose of encouraging and
10 assisting them in carrying out programs of forestry research.

11 Such assistance shall be in accordance with plans to be
12 agreed upon in advance by the Secretary and (a) land-grant
13 colleges or agricultural experiment stations established under
14 the Morrill Act of July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 503), as amended,
15 and the Hatch Act of March 2, 1887 (24 Stat. 440), as
16 amended, and (b) other State-supported colleges and uni-
17 versities offering graduate training in the sciences basic to
18 forestry and having a forestry school; however, an appro-
19 priate State representative designated by the State's Gover-
20 nor shall, in any agreement drawn up with the Secretary of
21 Agriculture for the purposes of this Act, certify those eligible
22 institutions of the State which will qualify for assistance and
23 shall determine the proportionate amounts of assistance to be
24 extended these certified institutions.

25 SEC. 3. To enable the Secretary to carry out the provi-

1 sions of this Act there are hereby authorized to be appro-
2 priated such sums as the Congress may from time to time
3 determine to be necessary but not exceeding in any one fiscal
4 year one-half the amount appropriated for Federal forestry
5 research conducted directly by the Department of Agricul-
6 ture for the fiscal year preceding the year in which the budget
7 is presented for such appropriation. Funds appropriated and
8 made available to the States under this Act shall be in addi-
9 tion to allotments or grants that may be made under other
10 authorizations.

11 SEC. 4. The amount paid by the Federal Government
12 to any State-certified institutions eligible for assistance under
13 this Act shall not exceed during any fiscal year the amount
14 available to and budgeted for expenditure by such college or
15 university during the same fiscal year for forestry research
16 from non-Federal sources. The Secretary is authorized to
17 make such expenditures on the certificate of the appropriate
18 official of the college or university having charge of the
19 forestry research for which the expenditures as herein pro-
20 vided are to be made. If any or all of the colleges or univer-
21 sities certified for receipt of funds under this Act fails to make
22 available and budget for expenditure for forestry research
23 in any fiscal year sums at least as much as the amount for
24 which it would be eligible for such year under this Act, the
25 difference between the Federal funds available and the funds

1 made available and budgeted for expenditure by the college
2 or university shall be reapportioned by the Secretary to other
3 eligible colleges or universities of the same State if there be
4 any which qualify therefor and, if there be none, the Secre-
5 tary shall reapportion such differences to the qualifying
6 colleges and universities of other States participating in the
7 forestry research program.

8 SEC. 5. Apportionments among participating States and
9 administrative expenses in connection with the program shall
10 be determined by the Secretary after consultation with a
11 national advisory board of not less than seven officials of the
12 forestry schools of the State-certified eligible colleges and
13 universities chosen by a majority of such schools. In making
14 such apportionments consideration shall be given to pertinent
15 factors including, but not limited to, areas of non-Federal
16 commercial forest land and volume of timber cut annually
17 from growing stock.

18 SEC. 6. The Secretary is authorized and directed to pre-
19 scribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to
20 carry out the provisions of this Act and to furnish such ad-
21 vice and assistance through a cooperative State forestry
22 research unit in the Department of Agriculture as will best

1 promote the purposes of this Act. The Secretary is further
2 authorized and directed to appoint an advisory committee
3 which shall be constituted to give equal representation to
4 Federal-State agencies concerned with developing and utiliz-
5 ing the Nation's forest resources and to the forest industries.
6 The Secretary and the national advisory board shall seek
7 at least once each year the counsel and advice of the ad-
8 visory committee to accomplish effectively the purposes of
9 this Act.

10 SEC. 7. The term "forestry research" as used in this
11 Act shall include investigations relating to: (1) Reforesta-
12 tion and management of land for the production of crops
13 of timber and other related products of the forest; (2) man-
14 agement of forest and related watershed lands to improve
15 conditions of waterflow and to protect resources against
16 floods and erosion; (3) management of forest and related
17 rangeland for production of forage for domestic livestock
18 and game and improvement of food and habitat for wild-
19 life; (4) management of forest lands for outdoor recrea-
20 tion; (5) protection of forest land and resources against
21 fire, insects, diseases, or other destructive agents; (6) utili-
22 zation of wood and other forest products; (7) development

1 of sound policies for the management of forest lands and the
2 harvesting and marketing of forest products; and (8) such
3 other studies as may be necessary to obtain the fullest and
4 most effective use of forest resources.

5 SEC. 8. The term "State" as used in this Act shall in-
6 clude Puerto Rico.

Passed the House of Representatives August 6, 1962.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research, and for other purposes.

AUGUST 7, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued sept. 6, 1962
For actions of Sept. 5, 1962
87th-2d, No. 159

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee voted to report bills for revised apportionment of school lunch and extension work funds, expanded forestry research, land development program in Alaska, and cooperation with States in administration of agricultural laws. Senate committee reported roads bill. Sen. Neuberger urged removal of Jones Act restrictions on lumber shipments to Puerto Rico. Sen. Humphrey urged discontinuance of administrative budget.

SENATE

1. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) ~~without amendment S. 2805, to provide for a program of agricultural land development in Alaska; S. 3589, authorizing acquisition of certain lands in Wright County, Minn., for exchange for State-owned lands in Superior National Forest; S. 3475, to provide further cooperation with the States in the administration and enforcement of certain Federal laws; H. R. 9728, authorizing an increase from \$2.5 million to \$5 million in the annual appropriation under the Cooperative Forest Management Act; H. R. 12589, to revise the formula for the distribution of Federal funds for agricultural extension work; with amendment H. R. 12688, authorizing cooperation with and encouragement of the States in carrying out programs of forestry research; and H. R. 11665, to revise the formula for the apportionment among the States of funds under the National School Lunch Act.~~ p. D808

2. INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 3335, changing the name of Big Hole Battlefield National Monument to Big Hole National Battle-

field, and acquiring additional land therefor (amended); S. 3530, authorizing acquisition of land along the Delaware River for the creation of Tocks Island National Recreation Area (amended); S. 3160, to amend the act concerning home-
stead entry on land containing coal, oil, and gas so as to extend its provisions to the townsite laws applicable in Alaska (amended); S. J. Res. 136, to determine the susceptibility of minerals to electrometallurgical processes (amended); H. R. 9280, to give the Secretary of the Interior discretionary authority to sell certain mineral and vegetative materials on public lands by negotiation rather than by competitive bid when in the best interest of the Government; H. R. 10540, to make deposits of petrified wood disposable under the Materials Act; and H. R. 11164, to approve an amendatory repayment contract negotiated with the Quincy Columbia Basis Irrigation District. p. D809

3. ROADS. The Public Works Committee reported with amendments H. R. 12135, the proposed Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1962, which includes authorizations for forest highways and forest development roads and trails (S. Rept. 1997). p. 17425

4. FORESTRY. Sen. Neuberger stated that no domestic lumber is now being shipped to Puerto Rico because of certain restrictions of the Jones Act and that she intended to propose an amendment to the foreign trade bill to permit the Secretary of Commerce to waive Jones Act requirements with respect to such lumber shipments to Puerto Rico. p. 17427

5. BUDGET. Sen. Humphrey urged that the present administrative budget be replaced by two budgets, "the current budget covered by current revenues, and the capital budget financed largely by borrowings backed up by capital assets and by earnings from these projects," and stated that "until we scrap the obsolete accounting procedures of the Federal administrative budget, we will be unable to create the dynamism which one has a right to expect from the leader of the free world." pp. 17557-8

6. TAXATION. Continued debate on H. R. 10650, the proposed Revenue Act of 1962 (pp. 17425-7, 17440-556). Agreed to a unanimous-consent agreement that, effective Thurs., Sept. 6, further debate on the bill will be limited to four hours (p. 17516). Sen. McCarthy inserted a statement to clarify the tax status of farmers' cooperatives after Sen. Kerr assured him that "I have a positive conviction that nothing in the bill would lose to a cooperative any tax-exempt status it now has under existing law" (p. 17551).

7. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 575, to authorize construction of the upper division of the Baker reclamation project, Ore. (S. Rept. 1996). p. 17425

8. APPROPRIATIONS. The "Daily Digest" states that a subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee "marked up and agreed to report to the Subcommittee on Public Works proposed funds for the Atomic Energy Commission and the Tennessee Valley Authority embodied in H. R. 12900, fiscal 1963 appropriations for public works p. D808

9. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Neuberger submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to H. R. 11970, the foreign trade bill. p. 17425

10. FORESTRY; NATURAL RESOURCES. Sen. Morse inserted his speech at the Western States Democratic Conference at Seattle, Wash., on Aug. 5, in which he discusses legislation relating to forestry, natural resource development, and other subjects. pp. 17569-70

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
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For actions of Sept. 7, 1962

87th-2d, No. 161

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported bills for revised apportionment of school lunch and extension work funds, expanded forestry research, land development program in Alaska, and cooperation with States in administration of agricultural laws. Senate debated public works acceleration bill. Sen. Tower commended Sen. Mundt's role in Estes investigation. Sen. Humphrey commended shipment of surplus food to Iran.

SENATE

1. THE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE reported the following bills: p. 17722
~~H. R. 9728, without amendment, to amend the Cooperative Forest Management Act so as to increase the appropriation authorization from \$2.5 million to \$5 million (S. Rept. 2012).~~
H. R. 12688, with amendments, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the States in carrying on a program of forestry research (S. Rept. 2013).
S. 3589, without amendment, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire certain lands in Wright Co., Minn., and exchange them with Minn. for State-owned lands in the Superior National Forest (S. Rept. 2017).
S. 3475, without amendment, to provide further for cooperation with States in the administration and enforcement of certain laws relating to agriculture (S. Rept. 2018).
S. 2805, without amendment, to provide assistance for a program of agricultural land development in Alaska (S. Rept. 2014).

H. R. 11665, with amendments, to revise the formula for apportioning cash assistance funds among the States under the School Lunch Act (S. Rept. 2016).

H.R. 12589, without amendment, to revise the formula for the distribution of any additional Federal funds for agricultural extension work and to provide for quarterly (rather than annual) payments to States for extension work (S. Rept. 2015).

2. PUBLIC WORKS. Began consideration of the House amendments to S. 2965, the public works acceleration bill. pp. 17775-9, 17783-7
Sens. Cooper and Miller submitted amendments intended to be proposed to this bill, S. 2965. p. 17723, 17783-7
3. ESTES INVESTIGATION. Sen. Tower commended Sen. Mundt's role in the investigation of the Estes and other cases and inserted an article, "Mundt Sorts Good and Bad Guys." pp. 17729-30
4. FORESTRY. Sen. Yarborough urged greater use of public lands, including forest lands, for hunting, fishing, and other forms of recreation, and inserted an article, "Public Hunting in America." pp. 17757-60
Sen. Morse stated that "great savings can be achieved in school construction" through the use of wood and urged greater use of timber for this purpose. pp. 17779-81
5. PERSONNEL. At the request of Sen. Russell, a Defense Department proposal to exempt certain Reserve officers of the Army or Air Force from the dual compensation restrictions of the Economy Act was rereferred from the Armed Services Committee to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 17723
6. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. Smith, Maine, inserted a thesis, "The United States Versus the Sino-Soviet Bloc in Latin America," including a discussion of economic aid and foreign trade programs. pp. 17723-9
7. ALASKA. Sen. Gruening inserted an article, "Alaska: Last Frontier," including a discussion of the natural resources of Alaska. pp. 17739-42
Sen. Gruening praised the Matanuska Valley in Alaska as "the backbone of the State's agricultural economy," and inserted an editorial, "They Tamed the Wilds to Make a Farmland." pp. 17796-7
8. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Passed as reported this bill, H. R. 12870. Conferees were appointed. pp. 17760-72
9. LAND: Passed with amendment H. R. 8355, to authorize executive agencies to grant easements in, over, or upon real property of the U. S. under the control of such agencies. pp. 17774-5
10. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Mundt criticized a strike by the Railway Telegraphers against the Chicago & North Western Railroad and inserted an article stating the strike was holding up grain shipments. pp. 17788-91
11. COPYRIGHTS. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 627, extending the duration of copyright protection in certain cases. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 17792
12. SURPLUS FOOD. Sen. Humphrey commended Government action to give surplus food to Iran following the recent earthquake disaster. pp. 17792-3
13. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Gruening urged Congressional approval of the Rampart Dam in Alaska and inserted an editorial, "Rampart: An Essential of the Moment." pp. 17797-8

COOPERATIVE FORESTRY RESEARCH

SEPTEMBER 7, 1962.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 12688]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 12688) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with amendments.

SHORT EXPLANATION

This bill, with the committee amendments, provides for grants and other assistance for forestry research to (a) land-grant colleges or agricultural experiment stations established under the Morrill and Hatch Acts, and (b) other colleges and universities offering graduate training in sciences basic to forestry and having a forestry school. The State would certify the institutions eligible for assistance and determine the proportionate amount to be given to each from the amount apportioned to the State. Apportionment among the States and administrative expenses would be determined by the Secretary after consultation with a board of not less than seven officials of the State-certified eligible institutions chosen by a majority of such institutions. Federal grants would have to be matched from non-Federal sources. If any institution fails to match, the unmatched balance would be reapportioned first to other institutions in the same State to the extent they qualify, and then to qualifying institutions in other States.

Appropriations to carry out the bill in any fiscal year could not exceed one-half the amount appropriated for forestry research by the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year preceding that in which the budget is presented for such appropriations under the bill.

The Secretary would be required to furnish advice and assistance through a cooperative State forestry research unit in the Department

of Agriculture and to appoint and counsel with an advisory committee representing equally Federal-State agencies and forest industries.

BACKGROUND

The bill developed out of S. 2403 introduced by Senators Stennis, Eastland, and Aiken, and similar bills introduced in the House of Representatives last year just before Congress adjourned. Through the recess between sessions and the early part of this session views were received from interested groups and further work was done on these bills. On August 3, 1962, a perfected bill S. 3609, which was identical to H.R. 12688, as passed by the House of Representatives, was introduced by Senator Stennis, Eastland, and Aiken.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The committee has recommended a number of amendments to the bill, which would accomplish two objectives.

The committee amendments to section 5 of the bill would make officials of all eligible institutions eligible for election to the national advisory board. As passed by the House, section 5 would have limited the advisory board to officials of institutions having forestry schools and to officials of the forestry schools of such institutions. The committee felt that eligibility for representation on the board should be open to all of the eligible institutions and to all of the officials of such institutions.

The remainder of the committee amendments to the text and title of the bill would make all colleges and universities offering graduate training in the sciences basic to forestry and having forestry schools eligible for certification by the State for grants under the bill, without regard to whether they are State supported. If there is a non-State-supported college which is qualified and which the State would like to carry on the proposed research, the committee felt that it should be eligible for a grant. To provide otherwise would encourage the States to build duplicating facilities which would compete for funds and manpower and be otherwise wasteful.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1.—This section states the policy of Congress with respect to forestry research. It recognizes not only the direct value of such research and the need for cooperation between the States and the Federal Government, but also the indirect value of such research in the training of research workers and scientists experienced in the forestry field.

Section 2.—Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the States for the purpose of encouraging and assisting programs of forestry research and designates the institutions within the States eligible for assistance. Eligible institutions are (a) land-grant colleges or experiment stations, and (b) other colleges and universities offering graduate training in the sciences basic to forestry and having a forestry school. In States having more than one eligible institution, a State representative designated by the Governor will determine the proportion of the State's assistance to be extended to each of the eligible institutions.

Section 3.—Authorizes such appropriations as Congress may determine to be necessary but not to exceed in any fiscal year one-half the amount appropriated in the immediately preceding fiscal year for forestry research conducted directly by the Department of Agriculture. It provides that funds appropriated and made available to the States under this act shall be in addition to allotment or grants that may be made under other authorizations.

Section 4.—Requires that Federal funds be matched by State and private funds. If any college or university fails to make available for forestry research in any fiscal year at least as much as the amount of Federal funds for which it would be eligible, the difference will be withheld from that institution and reapportioned to other eligible colleges or universities in the same State or, if there are no other eligible institutions in that State, to qualifying institutions in other States.

Section 5.—Provides for a national advisory board of not less than seven officials of State-certified eligible colleges and universities, chosen by a majority of such schools, to advise the Secretary on the apportionment of available funds among the States. In making such apportionment, the Secretary will consider not only the recommendations of the advisory board but also other pertinent factors, including areas of non-Federal commercial forest lands and the volume of timber cut annually from growing stock within the several States. "Growing stock" would, of course, include virgin timber.

Section 6.—Authorizes and directs the Secretary to prescribe rules and regulations and to furnish advice and assistance to the States through a cooperative State forestry research unit in the Department of Agriculture. Also authorizes and directs the appointment of an advisory committee on forest research to be made up equally of representatives of Federal-State agencies concerned with developing and utilizing forest resources and representatives of the forest industries. Requires the Secretary to consult with the advisory committee at least once each year.

It will be noted that the bill does not provide for any compensation or reimbursement of members of the advisory committee nor of the national advisory board provided in section 5. Since all of the members of the board and the committee will be representatives of State institutions or of the commercial forest industries, the committee assumes that reimbursement for their travel and other expenses in attending meetings will be available to them from the agencies they represent.

Section 7.—Defines forestry research.

Section 8.—Includes Puerto Rico in the definition of "State" for purposes of this act.

DEPARTMENT APPROVAL

Following is the letter from the Secretary of Agriculture recommending enactment of this legislation. The report of the Department was made on H.R. 8535 and its recommended amendment to the substantive provisions of that bill was incorporated in H.R. 12688. The amendment relating to the forest survey was not incorporated because this matter has been dealt with in separate legislation.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., April 23, 1962.

Hon. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request of August 12, for a report by this Department on H.R. 8535, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research, and for other purposes. This will also constitute our report on H.R. 9219, H.R. 9220, and H.R. 9274, identical bills.

This Department recommends that the bill be enacted with the amendments hereinafter set forth.

H.R. 8535 would—

1. Recognize that research in forestry is basic to progress in the production, protection, and utilization of resources of the Nation's forest and related range lands. The bill would also recognize that the total forestry research efforts of State-supported colleges and universities and the Forest Service of this Department are more fully effective if there is close coordination between such programs;

2. Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with land-grant colleges in the several States and Puerto Rico for the purpose of encouraging and assisting them in carrying out programs of forestry research. It would also authorize the Secretary to cooperate for the same purpose with other State-supported colleges and universities offering graduate training in the sciences basic to forestry and having a forestry school. Allotment of funds and other assistance would be in accordance with plans to be agreed upon in advance by the Secretary and the cooperating institutions;

3. Authorize appropriations of such sums as Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary;

4. Provide that Federal funds made available under the bill shall not exceed in any fiscal year the amount made available by the cooperating State-supported institutions for forestry research from State funds or private grants;

5. Provide that apportionments of Federal funds among participating colleges and universities shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture after consultation with a national advisory board of not less than five officials of eligible State-supported institutions chosen by a majority of such institutions. In making such apportionments among the States consideration shall be given to pertinent factors including, but not limited to, areas of non-Federal commercial forest land and annual volume of timber cut;

6. Authorize and direct the Secretary to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the act. The bill would also prescribe the duty of the Secretary to furnish such advice and assistance as would best promote its purposes; and

7. Define forestry research to include all aspects of management and protection of forest and related lands and resources, and of growing, utilizing, and marketing timber and other products and services of forest and related watershed and range lands.

A well-rounded, progressive program of forestry research is essential to supply the knowledge needed to meet the expanding future needs for all the renewable resources derived from forest lands and the related watershed and rangelands of the Nation.

President Kennedy, in his message of March 16, 1961, on American agriculture, stated: "One of our most important natural resources, and one of our most neglected, is our forest land." He further stated that one of the measures needed is to "expand forestry research, too long neglected."

Although much valuable forestry research is now being done by various agencies, much more is required to provide essential scientific knowledge and to solve increasingly complex problems. Of the present forestry research effort about two-thirds is conducted by forest industries, principally in the field of forest products research. Within the Federal Government the primary responsibility for forestry research rests in the Department of Agriculture, and the Forest Service has for many years been assigned the responsibility for planning and carrying out this work. The land-grant colleges have contributed significantly to progress in forestry, as have other colleges and universities with forestry schools and graduate training. Their competence in the field of forestry research has been well demonstrated, and their forestry research potential is much greater than present efforts.

Some Federal assistance for forestry research is now available to the States, largely through grant funds for agricultural research programs. The amount of forestry research done in this manner is, however, quite limited and will not enable the States to fulfill their potential in the comprehensive research effort needed to support the future forestry programs of the Nation.

H.R. 8535 would enable this Department, through the Forest Service, to provide a stimulus to the forestry research programs of all the land-grant colleges. It would also provide a like stimulus to State-supported schools offering graduate training in sciences basic to forestry and having forestry schools. Experience has shown that cooperative assistance programs of the kind which would be provided by H.R. 8535 lead to program expansions by the cooperators much larger than the Federal cooperative support.

The strengthening of forestry research programs at the land-grant colleges and other State-supported colleges and universities would also provide better training facilities and opportunities for developing the various research scientists needed for expanding public and private forestry research programs. We believe that the coordination and effectiveness of both Federal and State research efforts could be greatly enhanced through the cooperative research arrangements which would be provided for by the enactment of H.R. 8535.

There are some agricultural research stations established in connection with activities under the Hatch Act of March 2, 1887, as amended, which are not parts of the land-grant colleges. The competence of these stations in the fields of agricultural research, including forestry research, is also well demonstrated. We recommend that the bill be amended so that these stations would be eligible for assistance. This could be accomplished by changing the second sentence in section 2, lines 10-14, page 2, to read as follows:

"Such assistance shall be in accordance with plans to be agreed upon in advance by the Secretary and (a) land-grant colleges or

agricultural experiment stations established under the Morrill Act of July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 503), as amended, and the Hatch Act of March 2, 1887 (24 Stat. 440), as amended, and (b) other State-supported colleges and universities offering graduate training in the sciences basic to forestry and having a forestry school."

The above recommended amendment would also eliminate any doubt that the land-grant colleges and agricultural experiment stations would be eligible for assistance under the bill without regard to whether they offer graduate training and have forestry schools.

The funds required to carry out the program which would be provided for by the bill might reach \$10 million annually within the first decade of the program.

We also recommend that H.R. 8535 be amended by adding a new section.

A comprehensive nationwide forest survey to determine facts about timber supplies and demands for forest products as sound bases for policy and program decisions relating to the Nation's forest resources is provided for by section 9 of the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act of May 22, 1928 (45 Stat. 702), as amended (16 U.S.C. 581(h)). Such information is important in planning various forestry research programs. The present section, however, imposes a limitation of \$1,500,000 on the amount that may be appropriated annually to keep the survey current.

Since 1949 when the current authorization on appropriations was established, the costs of conducting survey work have risen more than 50 percent. In addition, there is increasing need for more frequent and more intensive forest inventories in all States. Federal and State agencies and private forest agencies, owners, and operators all need adequate and up-to-date information on the Nation's changing timber supplies and demands. Removal of the present limitation on annual appropriations for the forest survey would permit adequate financing for this important work. It would also put the financing of this activity on the same basis as the other forestry research activities authorized by other sections of the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act. Adequate control over the amounts appropriated for this work can of course be maintained by the usual budgetary processes.

This can be accomplished by adding a new section 9 as follows:

"SEC. 9. Section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928 (45 Stat. 702), as amended (16 U.S.C. 581(h)), is hereby further amended by changing the last sentence to read: 'There is additionally authorized to be appropriated annually such funds as may be needed to keep the survey current.' "

The present estimates indicate that as much as \$2,500,000 may be needed annually to maintain the forest survey.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN.



Calendar No. 1974

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 12688

[Report No. 2013]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 7, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

SEPTEMBER 7, 1962

Reported by Mr. EASTLAND, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research, and for other purposes.

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6 production, protection, and utilization of the forest resources
7 depend on strong technological advances and continuing
8 development of the knowledge necessary to increase the
9 efficiency of forestry practices and to extend the benefits that
10 flow from forest and related rangelands. It is recognized

1 that the total forestry research efforts of the several ~~State~~
2 colleges and universities and of the Federal Government are
3 more fully effective if there is close coordination between
4 such programs, and it is further recognized that forestry
5 schools are especially vital in the training of research workers
6 in forestry.

7 SEC. 2. In order to promote research in forestry, the
8 Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to cooperate
9 with *colleges and universities in* the several States for the
10 purpose of encouraging and assisting them in carrying out
11 programs of forestry research.

12 Such assistance shall be in accordance with plans to be
13 agreed upon in advance by the Secretary and (a) land-grant
14 colleges or agricultural experiment stations established under
15 the Morrill Act of July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 503), as amended,
16 and the Hatch Act of March 2, 1887 (24 Stat. 440), as
17 amended, and (b) other ~~State-supported~~ colleges and uni-
18 versities offering graduate training in the sciences basic to
19 forestry and having a forestry school; however, an appro-
20 priate State representative designated by the State's Gover-
21 nor shall, in any agreement drawn up with the Secretary of
22 Agriculture for the purposes of this Act, certify those eligible
23 institutions ~~of~~ *in* the State which will qualify for assistance
24 and shall determine the proportionate amounts of assistance
25 to be extended these certified institutions.

1 SEC. 3. To enable the Secretary to carry out the provi-
2 sions of this Act there are hereby authorized to be appro-
3 priated such sums as the Congress may from time to time
4 determine to be necessary but not exceeding in any one fiscal
5 year one-half the amount appropriated for Federal forestry
6 research conducted directly by the Department of Agricul-
7 ture for the fiscal year preceding the year in which the budget
8 is presented for such appropriation. Funds appropriated and
9 made available ~~to the States~~ under this Act shall be in addi-
10 tion to allotments or grants that may be made under other
11 authorizations.

12 SEC. 4. The amount paid by the Federal Government
13 to any State-certified institutions eligible for assistance under
14 this Act shall not exceed during any fiscal year the amount
15 available to and budgeted for expenditure by such college or
16 university during the same fiscal year for forestry research
17 from non-Federal sources. The Secretary is authorized to
18 make such expenditures on the certificate of the appropriate
19 official of the college or university having charge of the
20 forestry research for which the expenditures as herein pro-
21 vided are to be made. If any or all of the colleges or univer-
22 sities certified for receipt of funds under this Act fails to make
23 available and budget for expenditure for forestry research
24 in any fiscal year sums at least as much as the amount for
25 which it would be eligible for such year under this Act, the

1 difference between the Federal funds available and the funds
2 made available and budgeted for expenditure by the college
3 or university shall be reapportioned by the Secretary to other
4 eligible colleges or universities of the same State if there be
5 any which qualify therefor and, if there be none, the Secre-
6 tary shall reapportion such differences to the qualifying
7 colleges and universities of other States participating in the
8 forestry research program.

9 SEC. 5. Apportionments among participating States and
10 administrative expenses in connection with the program shall
11 be determined by the Secretary after consultation with a
12 national advisory board of not less than seven officials of the
13 ~~forestry schools of the~~ State-certified eligible colleges and
14 universities chosen by a majority of such ~~schools~~ *colleges and*
15 *universities*. In making such apportionments consideration
16 shall be given to pertinent factors including, but not limited
17 to, areas of non-Federal commercial forest land and volume of
18 timber cut annually from growing stock.

19 SEC. 6. The Secretary is authorized and directed to pre-
20 scribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to
21 carry out the provisions of this Act and to furnish such ad-
22 vice and assistance through a cooperative State forestry
23 research unit in the Department of Agriculture as will best
24 promote the purposes of this Act. The Secretary is further
25 authorized and directed to appoint an advisory committee

1 which shall be constituted to give equal representation to
2 Federal-State agencies concerned with developing and utiliz-
3 ing the Nation's forest resources and to the forest industries.
4 The Secretary and the national advisory board shall seek
5 at least once each year the counsel and advice of the ad-
6 visory committee to accomplish effectively the purposes of
7 this Act.

8 SEC. 7. The term "forestry research" as used in this
9 Act shall include investigations relating to: (1) Reforesta-
10 tion and management of land for the production of crops
11 of timber and other related products of the forest; (2) man-
12 agement of forest and related watershed lands to improve
13 conditions of waterflow and to protect resources against
14 floods and erosion; (3) management of forest and related
15 rangeland for production of forage for domestic livestock
16 and game and improvement of food and habitat for wild-
17 life; (4) management of forest lands for outdoor recrea-
18 tion; (5) protection of forest land and resources against
19 fire, insects, diseases, or other destructive agents; (6) utili-
20 zation of wood and other forest products; (7) development
21 of sound policies for the management of forest lands and the
22 harvesting and marketing of forest products; and (8) such
23 other studies as may be necessary to obtain the fullest and
24 most effective use of forest resources.

1 SEC. 8. The term “State” as used in this Act shall in-
2 clude Puerto Rico.

Amend the title so as to read “An Act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist colleges and universities in the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research, and for other purposes.”

Passed the House of Representatives August 6, 1962.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 12688

[Report No. 2013]

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research, and for other purposes.

AUGUST 7, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

SEPTEMBER 7, 1962

Reported with amendments

to accomplish," and inserted correspondence with Secretary Freeman to "clear up this misunderstanding." p. 19510

13. TRANSPORTATION. Passed as reported H. R. 5700, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to designate any contract carrier, authorized to act as such by any agency of the U. S., as a carrier of bonded merchandise for the final release of which from customs custody a permit has not been issued. p. 19533
14. TAXATION. The "Daily Digest" states that conferees agreed to file a conference report on H. R. 10650, the proposed Revenue Act of 1962, by next Sat. or Mon. p. D891
15. STATISTICS. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 7791, to provide for the collection and publication of foreign commerce and trade statistics. p. D889
16. PUBLIC WORKS. Sen. Long, Mo., urged the construction of a new youth institution in St. Francois County, Mo., with funds made available by the Public Works Acceleration Act. pp. 19501-2
17. RESEARCH. Sen. Boggs inserted an address by the associate director of the agricultural experiment station, Ohio State University, "Research Will Govern the Future." pp. 19499-501
18. WATER POLLUTION. Sen. Keating commended the Schenectady Jaycees for their project to control pollution of the Mohawk River. pp. 19522-3
19. PERSONNEL. Sen. Clark commended the committee action to increase annuities for Federal retirees. p. 19465
20. FORESTRY. Passed as reported H. R. 12688, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the States in carrying on a program of forestry research by providing grants and other assistance for forestry research to land-grant colleges and universities or agricultural experimental stations and other colleges and universities offering graduate training in sciences basic to forestry. p. 19528
21. TAXATION. Passed as reported H. R. 5260, to continue for an additional three-year period the existing suspensions of the tax on the first domestic processing of coconut oil, palm oil, palm-kernel oil, and fatty acids, salts, combinations, or mixtures thereof. pp. 19532-3
22. MINERALS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 11049, to provide for the relief of certain oil and gas lessees under the Mineral Leasing Act, and with amendment S. 1696, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a survey of federally owned lands for the purpose of locating strategic minerals. p. D888
23. PATENTS. The Judiciary Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 2225, to fix the fees payable to the Patent Office; S. 2639, relating to the oath of applicant for patent, and verification by the applicant of application for trademark registration; and H. R. 12513, to provide for public notice of settlements in patent interferences. p. D889
24. WATER RESOURCES. Sen. Anderson inserted an address by Secretary of Interior Udall on water resource development at the dedication of the Navajo Dam, San Juan County, N. Mex. pp. 19498-9

25. EDUCATION. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment S. 3477, to provide for a program to assist the States in further developing their programs of general university extension education. p. D889

26. FOREIGN AGRICULTURE. Sen. Dodd and Wiley inserted articles discussing the shortage of food in Communist China. pp. 19494-6- 19502

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

27. TRANSPORTATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Berry inserting an article indicating the losses suffered by South Dakota industry due to the Chicago and North Western Railway strike. p. A7081

28. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Rep. Derounian inserting an article supporting House cuts in the foreign aid program. p. A7090

29. FOREIGN TRADE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Lane inserting an article indicating that the Trade Expansion Act will not adversely affect the New England textile industry. p. A7094

Extension of remarks of Rep. Philbin condemning free trade as a threat to American industry and labor. pp. A7094-5

Extension of remarks of Rep. Lane inserting an article commending the Congress for its "far-sighted" passage of the Trade Expansion Act. p. A7095

PRINTED HEARINGS RECEIVED IN THIS OFFICE

30. APPROPRIATIONS. Foreign operations appropriations for 1963, part 4; and supplemental appropriation bill, 1963. H. Appropriations Committee.

31. TOBACCO. H. R. 12855 and H. R. 12910, exemption of certain tobaccos relating to lease and transfer of tobacco acreage. H. Agriculture Committee.

32. FHA LOANS. H. R. 12653, increase loan limitations of Farmers Home Administration. H. Agriculture Committee.

33. WILDLIFE. S. 3504 and other bills relating to fish and wildlife legislation. S. Commerce Committee.

34. PURCHASING. Administration of the Davis-Bacon Act, part 1. H. Education and Labor Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS SEPT. 26:

Agricultural appropriation bill, conferees (exec).

House Agriculture (exec., on pending legislation).

Administration's transportation bills, S. Commerce

oOo

Mr. BUTLER. Has the Senator read this week's issue of U.S. News & World Report in connection with the steel situation?

Mr. BARTLETT. No. I carried it from my office to my home, but I have not yet read it.

Mr. BUTLER. I hope the Senator will read the article to which I have referred.

Mr. BARTLETT. I always read the magazine.

Mr. BUTLER. The steel industry is in exactly the same situation which other industries are getting into. The steel industry cannot possibly compete with foreign imports. We all know that. When the steel industry tried to raise its prices, the whole house fell in. That industry did not obtain any special privilege, and they need it. Men in the steel industry are being placed on the unemployment rolls every day because the industry cannot compete. They do not get production up because people will not buy American steel. They are buying European steel. Will we do something for that industry?

Mr. BARTLETT. Yes.

Mr. BUTLER. Then let us do it for every industry. Let us not do it piecemeal. If we are going to help some, let us help all.

Mr. BARTLETT. The area concerned in which we now have an opportunity to help is very small. It is a tiny bill comparatively.

Mr. BUTLER. Yes, it is a tiny measure.

Mr. BARTLETT. The *City of New Orleans* is now a pretty new vessel, but it will become worn and used. It will have to undergo repairs. From time to time it will require new steelplates. That repair work will be done in American yards with American materials by American workmen.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARTLETT. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. What I am about to say does not particularly pertain to the issue before us, but I have a letter which contains the same type of information. It shows where we are headed in international competition. The letter states that—

By July 1, 1965 the wages of the plumbers and pipefitters will have been increased from a present hourly rate of \$5.33 to \$7.57 in the city and county of San Francisco. This is an increase of 42 percent over a 3-year period.

Where are we heading? How are we going to compete in world markets? It is beyond my understanding. A worker working 2,000 hours a year, let us say, at a rate of \$7.57 an hour, would have an income of \$16,000 a year. I point that out because the Senator from Maryland has indicated that we shall drive our American ships off the high seas because of our inability to compete.

Mr. BUTLER. There cannot be any question about that. This is the second attempt this week to obtain some escape from the high cost of doing business to the detriment of other people in a kindred business. I say that it is wrong.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. President—

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, who has the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska has the floor.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Alaska may be permitted to yield to the Senator from South Carolina without losing his right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SOVIET INTRUSION INTO CUBA

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, the Associated Press carries a news story from Cuba this afternoon reporting that Premier Castro has concluded an agreement with the Soviet Union to build for the Soviets a naval port near Guantanamo Bay supposedly to take care of ship repairs for the Soviet Union's Atlantic fishing fleet. Mr. President, this is another indication of the Communist military buildup which our Government continues to permit in Cuba in violation of the Monroe Doctrine. I imagine that our policy planners will take Mr. Castro at his word that this is truly to be a repair port for fishing vessels rather than war vessels such as the nuclear submarines which Mr. Khrushchev threatened to use against us if we should take any action to enforce the Monroe Doctrine.

How long, Mr. President, will we continue to tolerate this Communist base in the Western Hemisphere with continuing reports of additional military buildups? Are we to continue to follow a policy of "watchful waiting" in the hope that Mr. Castro and his Soviet technicians will evolve themselves into peaceful Socialists? This is what we have been advised to do by Mr. Walter Lippmann in a recent column in which he made the following comments on Castro and the arms buildup in Cuba: Castro is an insulting nuisance, but he is not, and is not now remotely capable of becoming, a clear and present danger to the United States. So we must practice watchful waiting, and hold ourselves in readiness, never for a moment forgetting the vastly greater dangers elsewhere.

Mr. President, Mr. Castro can do immeasurable harm to our national security without overtly attacking the United States with missiles or troops. He has already endangered our national security by providing Mr. Khrushchev with a military base in the Western Hemisphere and also with a soon-to-be-completed radar tracking station. In addition, he has proved to the world that a small band of revolutionaries can subvert and take over a government in the Western Hemisphere with U.S. help and then turn it into a Communist arsenal to implement overtly and covertly the contamination of the Western Hemisphere with the virus of world communism.

Mr. President, I have repeatedly called on the floor of the Senate for the U.S. Government to ditch our present no-win policy in the cold war, particularly as it

applies to Cuba today and to move to decontaminate Cuba of communism. As I stated on September 6, 1962:

The best method of decontamination can be determined with the advice of our military leaders, once the basic decision to decontaminate is made by our civilian leaders.

Mr. President, the action reported today on the wires of the Associated Press with regard to building a ship repair port in Cuba for the Soviet Union gives additional reason for our Government to take meaningful action designed to eradicate this growing Communist cancer so near our own shores.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. I should like to call up some items on the calendar to which there is no objection, and then return to the consideration of the pending bill, if that is agreeable to the Senators concerned.

Mr. BARTLETT. I am glad to yield for that purpose.

Mr. BUTLER. I do not want to be disagreeable, but I have been waiting all day to do the business of the Senate. This is important business of the Senate, and I am ready to attend to it. I insist that the Senate continue with the consideration of the pending bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. This is Senate business also. All I am asking for is about 10 minutes, so that other matters on the calendar may be considered, and then there will be a quorum call.

Mr. BUTLER. I have been waiting all day to make my speech. The Senate is considering a very important bill.

If we pass the bill it will set a very bad precedent in many respects. I believe the Senate ought to transact its business.

Mr. MANSFIELD. All I am asking is that the Senate permit me to proceed for about 10 minutes. Then there will be a quorum call. In the meantime Senators will be brought to the Chamber.

Mr. BARTLETT. I have been waiting for weeks. I would like to proceed with the consideration of the bill also, but at the same time I am desirous of accommodating myself to the desires of the majority leader.

CLAUDE S. REEDER

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1965, S. 2873.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2873) for the relief of Claude S. Reeder and the Reeder Motor Co., Inc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments on page 1, line 7, after the word "of", to strike out "\$26,754.93, together with interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum until paid, from the first day of January 1962" and insert "\$2,125"; and in line 10, after the word "sum", to strike out "(together with such interest)"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Claude S. Reeder of Knoxville, Tennessee, and Reeder Motor Company, Incorporated, of Oak Ridge, Tennessee, the sum of \$2,125. The payment of such sum shall be in full satisfaction of all claims of the said Claude S. Reeder and Reeder Motor Company, Incorporated, against the United States of America for reimbursement of construction costs incurred by them, or either of them, in completing a building at the request of the United States of America, such building having been constructed for use as a garage for repair of Government vehicles: Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate reconsider the votes by which Senate bill 2873 was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment and ask for its immediate consideration.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 1, line 5, it is proposed to strike out "Claude S. Reeder, Knoxville, Tenn."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 2873) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "For the relief of Reeder Motor Co., Inc."

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR FORESTRY RESEARCH PROGRAM

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate

proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1974, H.R. 12688.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 12688) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with amendments on page 2, line 1, after the word "several", to strike out "State"; in line 9, after the word "with", to insert "colleges and universities in"; in line 17, after the word "other", to strike out "State supported"; in line 23, after the word "institutions", to strike out "of" and insert "in"; on page 3, line 9, after the word "available", to strike out "to the States"; on page 4, at the beginning of line 13, to strike out "forestry schools of the"; and in line 14, after the word "such", to strike out "schools" and insert "colleges and universities".

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended, so as to read: "An Act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist colleges and universities in the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research, and for other purposes."

Mr. MANSFIELD subsequently said: Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which Calendar No. 1974, H.R. 12688, was passed, and that the bill be restored to the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to.

FEDERAL EXTENSION SERVICE FUNDS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1976, H.R. 12589.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 12589) to amend the Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record an excerpt from the report (No. 2015), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

This bill amends the Smith-Lever Act (the basic statute providing for the Federal Extension Service) to provide that funds which are appropriated for the Extension Service in excess of the amount appropriated for the 1962 fiscal year shall be distributed under a slightly different formula than would apply under existing law. The new formula has the approval of all the State extension directors and of the Department of Agriculture.

The bill would modify the formula for apportionment of Federal Extension Service funds so that 4 percent of any increase in appropriations over the 1962 level would go to the Federal Extension Service, instead of to States on the basis of special needs, and 19.2 percent of any increase would go to States equally instead of on the basis of rural and farm population. It also provides for quarterly, instead of semiannual, payment of extension funds to States which will reduce Federal Government interest costs.

Under the proposed apportionment formula—

(A) Each State and the Federal Extension Service would receive a sum equal to that available to it for fiscal 1962, except that amounts available for 1962 on the basis of special needs would continue to be available on the same basis. (This is not a substantive change from existing law which gives each State the amount it received in 1953 plus any increases in subsequent years);

(B) Any sums appropriated in excess of those appropriated for fiscal 1962 would be apportioned as follows:

(i) 4 percent to the Federal Extension Service (instead of to States for special needs);

(ii) 19.2 percent to the States in equal proportions (new);

(iii) 38.4 percent (instead of 48) to the States on the basis of rural population; and

(iv) 38.4 percent (instead of 48) to the States on the basis of farm population.

Appropriations are still authorized for the purpose of apportionment on the basis of special needs under new section 7 (formerly sec. 8),¹ without regard to the above formula. Matching requirements are not changed, except that matching requirements for the 1962 level of appropriations are frozen in the same manner that matching requirements for the 1953 level of appropriations are now frozen. Matching of additional appropriations above the 1962 level would continue to be as required by Congress at the time of making the additional appropriations.

Table A (attached) illustrates how an additional \$1 million above the 1962 level of appropriations would be distributed among the States on the basis of the 1960 census.

Table B (attached) shows how funds equal to the 1962 level of appropriations would be distributed under section 3(b) of the act as it would be amended.

Distribution of \$1,000,000 extension funds under current and proposed Smith-Lever Act formula on basis of final 1960 census

State	Current formula	Proposed formula	Difference
Alabama.....	\$26,382	\$24,870	—\$1,512
Alaska.....	1,290	4,798	3,508
Arizona.....	5,543	7,399	2,856
Arkansas.....	20,043	19,799	—244
California.....	29,866	27,660	—2,206
Colorado.....	8,303	10,408	2,105
Connecticut.....	5,592	8,239	2,647
Delaware.....	2,006	5,370	3,364
Florida.....	14,743	15,559	816
Georgia.....	29,028	28,987	—41
Hawaii.....	1,659	6,002	4,343
Idaho.....	7,516	9,778	2,262
Illinois.....	35,820	32,421	—3,399
Indiana.....	31,574	29,025	—2,549
Iowa.....	33,575	30,625	—2,950
Kansas.....	18,184	18,312	128
Kentucky.....	33,094	30,240	—2,854
Louisiana.....	18,240	18,357	117

¹ Renumbering of former secs. 8 and 9 results from the repeal in 1960 of former sec. 7, which dealt with reports to Congress.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued Oct. 1, 1962

For actions of Sept. 28 and 29, 1962

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sept. 28: Both Houses passed appropriations continuation resolution. Rep. Jones, Mo., criticized absence of Republican member from House Agriculture meeting. Rep. Gross objected to sending pay bill to conference. Rep. King, Utah, commended ASC committees. Rep. Springer criticized farm bill. Senate committee reported: Foreign aid appropriation bill. Public works appropriation bill. Senate passed bills: For program of agricultural land development in Alaska. To assist States in forest research. Sen. Humphrey defended wilderness bill as passed by Senate. Senate subcommittee approved State-Justice-Commerce appropriation bill. Sept. 29: Senate debated public works appropriation bill.

HOUSE - Sept. 28

1. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Both Houses passed without amendment H. J. Res. 897, making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1963 to those departments and agencies whose annual appropriation bills have not yet been enacted.. This measure will now be sent to the President. pp. 19991-2, 19997

Rep. Cannon inserted a table of appropriation bills, 87th Congress, 2nd session, as of Sept. 28, 1962. pp. 19988-9

2. **PAY BILL.** Rep. Gross objected to a request to send H. R. 7927, the postal increase and pay increase bill, to conference. p. 19985

3. ASC COMMITTEES. Rep. King, Utah, commended the ASC committeemen saying, "I would like to pay tribute to these men who have so unselfishly devoted of their time to develop and guide these farm programs in the interest of farm and nonfarm people alike." p. 19990
4. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Springer criticized the farm bill saying, "The Kennedy-Free-man-Cochrane farm bill was the worst blow to the Midwest corn farmer since World War II." p. 19990
Rep. Jones, Mo., criticized Republican members of the Agriculture Committee for failure to provide a quorum for the transaction of committee business on Fri., Sept. 28. pp. 19993-4
5. SCHOOL LUNCH. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 211, providing for the establishment of an annual National School Lunch Week (H.Rept. 2496). p. 19995
6. RAILWAY STRIKE. Rep. Nelsen criticized the Chicago & North Western strike and said "the lack of transportation is working a hardship on the agricultural economy of the entire area." pp. 19994-5
7. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that the Consent Calendar will be called on Mon., Oct. 1, followed by the following suspensions: resolution to send H. R. 7927, the postal increase and pay increase bill, to conference; H. R. 5698, to extend the apportionment requirement in the Civil Service Act to temporary summer employment; S. 3389, to promote commerce through trade fairs; H. R. 12968, to amend section 901(b) of the Merchant Marine Act to eliminate time limitations; and H. R. 13241, to amend Sec. 309 of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 re 15-acre wheat exemption. On Tues. the Private Calendar; the conference report on H. R. 10650, the proposed Revenue Act of 1962; the Third Supplemental Appropriation Bill for 1963; and S. 1123, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 with respect to the exemption of agricultural employees from the child labor provisions of such Act, will be considered. pp. 19992-3
8. ADJOURNED until Mon., Oct. 1. p. 19995
SENATE - Sept. 28
9. FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 13175 (S. Rept. 2177). p. 19996
10. PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 12900 (S. Rept. 2178). p. 19997
11. FARM PROGRAM. Passed with an amendment S. 2805, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to formulate and carry out a land development program under which payments or grants may be made to agricultural producers in Alaska for carrying out specified farmland development measures, including clearing, draining, shaping, and otherwise conditioning land for the production of crops or for pasture. Authorizes the appropriation of a maximum of \$1,250,000 for the entire program, excluding administrative costs, but not to exceed \$125,000 in any one program year. (pp. 20013, 20017-8) Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Bartlett to provide that a grant to any single producer shall not exceed one-fifth of the total funds appropriated for the program for the year in which the grant is made. (p. 20017)
12. FORESTRY. Reconsidered the vote by which H. R. 12688, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the States in carrying on a program of

forestry research by providing grants and other assistance for forestry research to land-grant colleges and universities or agricultural experiment stations, was passed as reported on Sept. 25, and passed the bill without amendment. (pp. 20021-3) This bill will now be sent to the President. Rejected the committee amendments which would have made all colleges and universities offering graduate training in the sciences basic to forestry and having forestry schools eligible for grants under the bill without regard to whether they are State supported. (p. 20023)

13. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. A subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee approved for full committee consideration with amendments this bill, H. R. 12580. p. 2907
14. BUDGETING. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment H.R. 10613, to repeal subsection (d) of Sec. 16 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 which requires detailed budget estimates for appropriations to be used for purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles or for purchase, maintenance, or operation of aircraft (S. Rept. 2184). p. 19997
15. PERSONNEL. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment H.R. 10652, to provide a more reasonable allowance for transportation of house trailers or mobile dwellings by certain governmental officers and employees upon their transfer from one official station to another (S. Rept. 2185). p. 19997
Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12180, to extend until July 1, 1964, the existing provisions of law permitting the free importation of personal and household effects brought into the U. S. under Government orders. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 20082
16. MINERALS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 1696, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a survey of federally-owned lands for the purpose of locating strategic minerals (S. Rept. 2188). p. 19997
17. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Passed as reported this bill, H. R. 12276. Conferees were appointed. pp. 20025-78
18. DRUGS. Conferees were appointed on S. 1552, the proposed Drug Industry Act of 1962. House conferees have already been appointed. pp. 20078-82
19. WILDERNESS PRESERVATION. Sen. Humphrey defended the wilderness preservation bill as passed by the Senate and urged the House to take action on the measure this session of Congress. pp. 20097-9
20. RECLAMATION. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 1060, to authorize the construction of the Oroville-Tonasket unit of the Okanogan-Similkameen division, Chief Joseph Dam project, Wash. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 20085-6
21. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Jackson defended the provisions of S. 3153, to define the primary marketing area of the Bonneville Power Administration, as passed by the Senate Aug. 8. pp. 20086-8
22. PEACE CORPS. Sen. Humphrey commended the work of the Peace Corps on its first anniversary. pp. 20094-7
23. FOREIGN AID. The Rules and Administration Committee reported a resolution authorizing the printing as a Senate document a study, "United States Private

Foreign Aid Programs." p. 19997

24. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield stated that the foreign aid appropriation bill will be considered next Mon., Oct. 1, following by consideration of the State-Justice-Commerce appropriation bill, the public works appropriation bill, and the roads bill, and that the conference report on the tax bill will probably be considered Wed., and the supplemental appropriation bill will probably be considered on Thurs. pp. 20011-3

SENATE - Sept. 29

25. PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 12900. pp. 20114, 20115, 20118-43, 20149, 20156, 20168-237
26. STATE-COMMERCE-JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Sen. Smathers submitted notice that he will move to suspend the rules on this bill, H. R. 12580, for the purpose of proposing amendments to it. pp. 20102-9
27. FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Sens. Smathers and Hayden submitted notices that they will move to suspend the rules on this bill, H. R. 13175, for the purpose of proposing amendments to it. p. 20109
28. WATER POLLUTION. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10617, providing that the U. S. district courts shall have jurisdiction of certain cases involving pollution of interstate river systems, and providing for the venue thereof (S. Rept. 2211). p. 20102
29. EDUCATION. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported with amendment S. 3477, to promote the security and welfare of the people of the U. S. by providing for a program to assist the several states in further developing their programs of general university extension education (S. Rept. 2204). p. 20102
30. PERSONNEL. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments H. R. 8140, to strengthen the criminal laws relating to bribery, graft, and conflicts of interest (S. Rept. 2213). p. 20102
Passed without amendment H. R. 10652, to amend the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 to provide a more reasonable allowance for transportation of house trailers or mobile dwellings by certain governmental officers and employees upon their transfer from one official station to another so as to provide that the employee may be reimbursed the actual cost of moving the trailer if it is moved by a commercial firm or his agency contracts to move it. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 20153
31. MINERALS. Passed as reported H. R. 11049, to provide for the relief of certain oil and gas lessees under the Mineral Leasing Act. pp. 20149-51
32. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Passed without amendment H. R. 11378, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 so as to permit donations of surplus property to schools for the mentally retarded, schools for the physically handicapped, educational television stations, and public libraries. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 20153-4
33. ADJOURNED until Mon. Oct. 1. p. 20237

United States Building on July 16, 1962, and the measure was subsequently reported favorably by the Public Lands Subcommittee.

Opposition to the proposal has been based on the contentions that there is adequate commercial parking space now within a few blocks of the national park and that favoritism is being shown Bookbinders Restaurant.

There can be no question that the restaurant will benefit but its acquisition and demolition would involve a large Federal expenditure to demolish compatible buildings of a business institution which will provide for one of the needs of many park visitors.

The city planning agency and traffic engineers, who base their estimates of parking requirements on the number of houses, apartments, businesses, and other occupancies in the area as it is to be redeveloped, find that parking facilities will be inadequate in the area unless more are provided. The Federal parking facility need not be a competitor with established parking operations.

National Park Service has not determined how the Federal facility will be operated. Both direct Federal operation and contract operation are possible. A parking fee could very well be charged in either instance.

It appears highly unlikely that Congress would ever approve an admission charge to enter Independence National Historical Park. It is a part of the heritage of every American; indeed, of most of the citizens of the free world. Liberty Bell belongs first to Americans, but also to all mankind. Access to the area should be facilitated and not impeded.

Those who desire offstreet parking near the site might, however, justifiably be asked to pay a fee for this service to meet the cost of providing it.

COST

The estimated cost of acquisition of the property involved is \$1,800,000. Cost of clearing, grading, surfacing, and preparing the area for use is estimated at \$380,000.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR FORESTRY RESEARCH PROGRAM

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1974, House bill 12688.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 12688) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with amendments, which amendments were agreed to on September 25, 1962.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, what is the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The District of Columbia appropriation bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which Calendar No. 1974, House bill 12688, was passed.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina. Mr. President, there was an amendment to that bill which was not acted upon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments were previously agreed to, on September 25.

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina. Mr. President, there is an amendment to the bill which the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] is going to offer.

Mr. STENNIS. I am going to oppose it.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the votes by which the amendments were agreed to and ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time be reconsidered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, what is the parliamentary situation, to be certain that it is clear?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Consideration of the committee amendments is in order, and the bill is subject to amendment.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, there are two committee amendments, as the Senator from Mississippi understands, and the Senator from Mississippi is appearing in opposition to those two amendments. It would be satisfactory to consider them en bloc, so that one vote could control. If there is no objection, I so request.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MORSE. What is pending?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. H.R. 12688.

Is there objection to considering the committee amendments en bloc?

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, perhaps, if the Senator from Mississippi is permitted to make a brief statement about the bill and refer to the amendments, the matter will be placed before the Senate in a form in which it can be understood. The Senator from Mississippi is author of a Senate bill which corresponds to the House bill presently pending.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi is recognized.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, if I may have the attention of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] I wish to say that the basic purpose and idea behind the House bill which is now before the Senate is a program by which Federal funds will be appropriated each year to carry on forestry research at various forestry schools throughout the Nation.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STENNIS. May I just complete a statement of the general purpose first?

The purpose is similar, to a great extent, to the present program in effect with reference to general agricultural research, whereby every year a sum is

appropriated under a formula and is distributed among the States according to that formula.

In a large way, the bill before us proposes a program to copy the program I have mentioned. Therefore, to that extent, it is not an innovation. It would apply primarily to colleges and universities that have forestry schools. The idea is to have the program centered largely in graduate work and to deal with some of the problems that may be concerned in the areas represented.

It is impossible—certainly at the start—to lay down a rigid formula under which the money will be distributed.

The bill was introduced in the Senate by my colleague from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], and I was the third author and have been handling the bill. We worked on the matter with Members of the House, which passed the bill. The House bill is now before the Senate.

There are two proposed Senate committee amendments about which I wish to speak. One provides that private institutions be made eligible for these funds. The other is a minor amendment with respect to the way of selecting the advisory group that will advise as to the distribution of the funds.

This is the parliamentary situation, on a broader scale: I am satisfied, after making the most minute inquiry from day to day, that if amendments were adopted to the House bill, they would in effect kill the bill for this session. For that sole reason, I am compelled to oppose the committee amendments as vigorously as I know how.

One of the committee amendments is a minor one with respect to making the funds available to private institutions. I would not oppose the amendments particularly for that reason, but the other body has had that question before it, and the lines are tightly drawn there. If we adopted that amendment it would raise a serious question as to whether the House would consider it in this session. Further, a majority of the committee on that side is difficult to assemble, and one Member could move against the amendment and it would kill the bill for this session.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement which I have prepared on H.R. 12688 be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COMMENTS ON H.R. 12688

I wish to speak briefly in support of H.R. 12688 as amended which would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the States in carrying on a program of forestry research. I had introduced a similar bill for Senator AIKEN, Senator EASTLAND, and myself. The bill here considered is entirely satisfactory to me and I urge its enactment because it would greatly benefit forestry throughout the Nation.

It would accomplish three things: (1) It would open a new avenue to strengthen and stimulate forestry research at State colleges and universities, (2) it would bring the skills of additional scientists to bear on difficult forestry problems, and (3) it would stimulate

the training of graduate forestry researchers so badly needed by private and public research institutions and agencies.

As one looks ahead to the needs for new knowledge and an improved basis for producing and utilizing our forest resources, he is impressed by the fact that a scientific endeavor will be needed well beyond what is currently being brought to bear on critical problems. I am told that in spite of some good work being done at colleges and universities, forestry research at these institutions is lagging. In fact only 7 or 8 percent of the total expenditures by all agencies for forestry research is at the universities.

This effort should be greatly expanded and it must be if the answers to perplexing problems are to be forthcoming. The States need encouragement and assistance to build stronger forestry research programs. Enactment of this legislation would authorize and direct the Department of Agriculture, seasoned and experienced in forestry research, to help the colleges and universities move ahead in forestry investigations.

There are many scientists in the universities whose skill as chemists, physicists, botanists, or engineers could greatly benefit progress on difficult research undertakings in forestry. These men need to be stimulated to take an active part in many of the basic phases of research on forestry problems. I have visited many universities, with and without strong forestry schools. I am impressed with the scientific talent in the various disciplines closely related to forestry. This represents a reservoir of skill that could be funneled into forestry research. Stimulation by a program such as would be authorized under H.R. 12688 is needed to attract this talent into forestry research.

Finally, I want to emphasize that enactment of this legislation will have great value in the training of research scientists. Forestry research has been expanding and it is going to expand more in the years ahead as fuller use is made of timber, water, forage, recreation, and fish and wildlife. Increasing numbers of scientists will be needed in the future. The universities can turn out qualified research workers only if they have strong research programs of their own to serve as a training vehicle. This is why the schools must be strengthened in forestry research. Programs of the Federal Government, as well as those of other agencies would benefit from a greater number of trained scientists.

Thus, I strongly endorse H.R. 12688 and urge that it be enacted. Such legislation will go a long way toward developing a research program for the furtherance of forestry in America.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STENNIS. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I say to the Senator from Mississippi that I know all about the bill. My only disappointment about the bill is that it was introduced before I could become a cosponsor of it.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MORSE. I have not only supported and expressed appreciation for the capable job the Senator from Mississippi has done in connection with supporting forestry research, but aside from that, I have thanked him all over the State of Oregon, before audience after audience, for the great debt we owe the Senator from Mississippi in regard to forestry development.

Previously he had introduced a bill that provided for the establishment of a forest research center in Redmond, Oreg. Last year he got the bill through. I expressed my appreciation to him then. I express my appreciation to him now.

I am sure the Senator from Mississippi knows that I have been one of the strongest advocates in the Senate of the Senator's bill. I have urged its support. I urge its support again.

I want to join the Senator from Mississippi now in the position he has taken on the amendments. I have followed this bill very closely. I have talked with my House colleagues, and they also tell me, as the Senator from Mississippi has pointed out, that if we amend the House bill on the floor of the Senate today we are going to lose it in the House. We are going to lose it in the House because of inaction, if for no other reason. Even if members of the House committee could be assembled—which is doubtful—the chances are good that the two amendments would be lost. That would only set the bill back further.

So my plea is, as I join the Senator from Mississippi, not to amend the bill on the floor of the Senate today if the Senate wants a bill.

The subject matter of the bill is vital to the economies of those States which are dependent on the forest industry. Not only am I pleading for the Pacific Northwest and for Alaska, but also I am pleading for every Southern State in which lumber plays an important part.

We need all the research in forestry that we can get.

I close by saying again to the Senator from Mississippi, in behalf of the people of my State and in behalf of the forest industry of my State, that I thank the Senator most sincerely for what I consider to be the great service he has rendered.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator from Oregon very much for his support of the bill and for his practical explanation of the situation we face. If we are to have a law at all, we must pass the bill in the present form, without amendments.

Mr. President, I should like to give a further word of explanation. This proposal really would not embark Congress upon any kind of a new program or new system of aid. It would only bring into forest research in a modest way what we have been doing all the time in general agricultural research. It would adopt the ability, the techniques, and the know-how of State institutions and forestry schools throughout the Nation.

As to the amount involved, there is to be a ceiling as to how much can be appropriated. The amount could never be more than half the sum appropriated for the preceding year for our own Federal forestry research program. Last year that was \$21 million. So there is a ceiling of 50 percent which, as a practical matter, would be about \$10 million.

As a personal opinion, I think to start the program the cost would be perhaps \$5 million, \$6 million, or \$7 million for the first year.

The money provided by the Federal Government would have to be matched by the States on a 50-50 basis. Whatever amount in dollars is provided to a given State, that State will have to provide an equal amount.

There is a provision in the bill that the Department of Agriculture would ac-

cept the certificate of the head of the institution involved. I point out that the language may not spell it out, but it is certainly the intent that this provision would not permit the inclusion of a great deal of administrative cost, or of the cost of administration of the university or college. The certificate is supposed to be limited to the actual dollars spent directly upon various experiments which are included in the program.

I hope I have made it clear to Senators that the Senate amendments, even though they have strength and merit—I would oppose one of them, anyway—as a practical matter, for the time being, must be dropped if we are to pass the bill and have a law, for it is necessary to pass the bill as it was passed by the House. Other matters can be considered later, at a proper time.

Mr. President, before I yield the floor, I believe I am correct in stating that the amendments are now pending, and that it will require an affirmative vote for the amendments to be adopted.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Mississippi that the amendments be considered en bloc?

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I should like to speak briefly on this bill.

Mr. STENNIS. I have not yielded the floor.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I think the amendments are quite distinct and different. I earnestly hope that both of the amendments will be considered.

I favor both amendments strongly. The first amendment, the adoption of which I secured in committee relates to membership on the advisory committee. It would permit the university in my State of Wisconsin to be represented on that board. As the bill is drafted without that amendment Wisconsin would be extended although there is an excellent forestry course at our State university.

I venture to say that the majority of Senators will find that, if the amendment is rejected, their own State universities will be barred from membership on this advisory board. The bill would limit the selection of the advisory board in a most unfortunate manner, and in a way which I think perhaps the authors of the bill originally did not intend.

I would regret it very much if at least the first amendment were not given consideration. I know there is a problem with respect to the House of Representatives and action there, but I shall regret it very much if there is to be no possibility for the Senate to consider bills and amendments on their merits, and if we are to be told we cannot pass bills if we amend them as we would like to amend them.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry gave this question careful consideration. We discussed it at considerable length. As I recall, the Advisory Committee amendment had virtually no opposition. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry agreed to it after careful discussion.

The second amendment was a little more controversial.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I am merely reserving the right to object. I do not wish to kill the bill. I know it is an important bill. I should like to cooperate with the Senator from Mississippi, but I think all Senators should be aware of what we are asked to do.

As a Senator from the State of Wisconsin, representing my State and our university, I feel that my people should be given very thoughtful consideration, and at least there should be some expression, by Senators interested in the bill, that when the Senate considers legislation of this kind next year thorough consideration will be given to this question by the Senator from Mississippi, who is a powerful leader in this area.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I think that is an excellent suggestion made by the Senator from Wisconsin, who has brought up a real problem.

Mr. STENNIS. I assure the Senator from Wisconsin again that I will help in every way I can to have an amendment along that line agreed to. I had already given the Senator assurance. Perhaps he was busy at the time.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I know the Senator did, but I was anxious to make a clear public record on this.

Mr. STENNIS. This is not a question of the House trying to dictate to the Senate, "Take it or leave it." We face a very practical situation whereby there would be great difficulty in having the amendments and the bill considered by the House of Representatives. I do not think it would be possible to get the measure before the House of Representatives if either of the committee amendments were attached to it.

I have lived with the bill for 2 years, at every step of the way.

Certainly no Senator wants to discriminate against the State of Wisconsin. The State of Wisconsin has the largest, finest, and the most costly research laboratory in the entire world. Both Senators from Wisconsin urged new funds, and rebuilding there. The item was left out of the bill for 1 year. The Senator from Mississippi was delighted to help in every way he possibly could in that regard. This year money was made available for it. I believe more than \$4 million was provided. While other States were getting \$200,000 or \$300,000, and were glad to get those amounts, the State of Wisconsin was provided more than \$4 million for a forestry research program.

I think the Senator could wait at least 1 year to get the amendment to the law, and let the bill as a whole move along. I hope the Senator will do so.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, again I tell the Senator from Mississippi that I wish to see the bill passed. It is an important bill, and it should be passed.

I think it is necessary and desirable to make this a matter of record.

Mr. STENNIS. I agree.

Mr. PROXMIRE. We have an understanding then that this amendment will be given sympathetic consideration

next year. My people in Wisconsin feel strongly in this regard.

Mr. STENNIS. Yes.

Mr. PROXMIRE. A number of people feel quite strongly in regard to the other amendment, which would provide that two fine forestry schools, two of the very best in America, one at Duke and one at Yale, be made a part of the program. That is another issue, and I do not raise that issue at this time.

Many States have strong forestry programs and should be permitted to have members on the advisory board. I earnestly hope that next year that question can be given thorough consideration.

The Senator from Mississippi has been a leader in the Senate in this field, and I hope he will give us his support.

Mr. STENNIS. The Senator from Mississippi wants to see that done, and hopes that such a provision can be included in some bill. I wish it could be attached to the bill we are considering today. I would strongly support it, if the road ahead were not blocked.

Mr. PROXMIRE. With that in mind, I do not object. I shall vote in favor of the amendments, when the voice vote is taken.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MANSFIELD. What is the parliamentary situation?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the request by the Senator from Mississippi that the committee amendments be considered en bloc.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thought the Senator from Mississippi had made a request with respect to the amendments.

Mr. STENNIS. I have appeared in opposition to the amendments. If Senators would prefer to have separate votes on the amendments, that is satisfactory to me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the request by the Senator from Mississippi that the committee amendments be considered en bloc.

Mr. MORSE. Does that request include the two amendments about which we have been talking?

Mr. STENNIS. Yes. It includes the two amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The request relates to all the committee amendments, as the Chair understands it.

Mr. MORSE. Did the Senator include all the amendments in his request?

Mr. STENNIS. There are only two involved.

Mr. MORSE. I thought there were others.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that there appear to be six amendments.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I point out that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JORDAN] has done well-defined work in connection with the bill. He has fathered it all along, in the committee and elsewhere, and has guided it and

brought it to the Senate. I know the Senator is interested in one of the amendments. I wish that circumstances were more favorable in that regard.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the request by the Senator from Mississippi that the committee amendments be considered en bloc. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I have already spoken in opposition to the amendments. For the reasons I have given, I hope the Senate will reject the amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

The committee amendments were rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (H.R. 12688) was passed.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

WISCONSIN INVITES ALL AMERICA TO ENJOY BADGERLAND VACATION

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, within a few days Congress will adjourn.

For Senators, this will mean either hitting the campaign trail or a vacation.

To all Senators, and their constituents, I want to take this opportunity to extend an "open arms" invitation to enjoy a fall vacation in Wisconsin.

During the autumn, the countryside of Wisconsin become a colorful, beautiful, wonderland of cool, brisk air whispering through the tall pines; of sparkling waterfalls; of spring-fed rivers and mirror-clear lakes; and other exciting, awe-inspiring landscapes and scenes of natural and man-created beauty.

In visiting Wisconsin one will find an opportunity, in addition, to enjoy good fishing in our lakes and streams; boating; spirit-revitalizing walks through our woodlands; and a variety of other indoor and outdoor activities to refresh the mind, relax the body, and renew the spirit.

In Wisconsin, too, you will enjoy varied cultures—mirroring ancestral homelands around the world; homelike accommodations; mouthwatering foods; and the wonderful hospitality and heartwarming handclaps of friendship of a great people.

In these high-tension times of global crises, of national problems, of personal cares, a visit to Wisconsin offers a chance to shed for a moment these burdens of life, enjoy a happy time in the pleasure-

land of Wisconsin, and then re-emerge to the world better able to cope with the great challenges yet ahead.

To all America, the welcome mat is always out.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I am very happy to yield to a former son of Wisconsin. I do not know why he left our State, but he will tell the Senate.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I am always deeply moved by the annual plea of my good friend from Wisconsin for tourist interest. His plea fills me with nostalgia. So much of what he says is true, except for the fact that the State of Oregon produces its superior Tillamook cheese. Also I forgot to add that Wisconsin produces the second best cheese in the country.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, of course, I cannot get into an argument such as the one we heard earlier today on the part of the distinguished Senator from Florida. But when a Senator from Wisconsin goes into another land and obtains good cheese, it is probably cheese imported from Wisconsin or made by imported cheesemakers. When he does not give recognition to that fact, he must be very tired, worn out, and needing to return to Wisconsin and recharge his batteries. He would also obtain a few other things that would make him physically as well as mentally alert.

Mr. MORSE. I shall be there.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. RANDOLPH. It would be ill-advised for the Senator from West Virginia to allow a discussion of this kind to go unnoted, for the reason that the very finest of cheese is made at Helvetia, W. Va.

Helvetia is a small community in my home county in which people from Switzerland originally settled and where their descendants now continue, after several generations, to carry on the skill of creating a very superb Swiss cheese.

I do not believe I am prejudiced, but I do acknowledge that my wife's forebears came to West Virginia from lovely Switzerland and settled in equally beautiful West Virginia.

Helvetia is one of several sections in our mountains where sturdy Swiss folk continue to practice the customs of their motherland. They are patriotic citizens of America, but at fair time in the autumn wonderlands of our State, they do observe and recreate the lore of their ancestors.

Next week at the annual Mountain State Forest Festival, centered in my home city of Elkins, we shall be honored with a visit from the Ambassador from Switzerland to the United States.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, Wisconsin produces 19 billion pounds of milk. Yesterday, as long as the supply lasted, I distributed to Senators a new and yet an old blue cheese which is better than anything manufactured abroad. We make all varieties of cheese. In Oregon only one kind is made. We have heard that one kind is produced in West Virginia. So notwithstanding all the

fervor of expressions we have heard from Senators from States in which those two cheeses are produced, I point out that any cheese made anywhere in the world can also be made and is made in Wisconsin, because we have the milk, and water, and the best cheesemakers. We also have whatever else it takes to produce not only good cheeses but good fish and, best of all, good men and women.

So come to Wisconsin, not only for the best Cheddar cheese, best Swiss cheese, best blue cheese, but as I said before, you are to get health and rest and enjoyment. We will welcome you with open arms and when you depart rested, we will say, "auf wiedersehen" next year.

DECLARATION OF PURPOSE OF THE JUNIOR ORDER OF UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, at its meeting in Morehead City, N.C., on August 10, 1962, the North Carolina State Council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, adopted a declaration of purpose setting out in eloquent fashion the fundamental objectives of this great patriotic fraternity. I ask unanimous consent that a copy of such declaration of purpose be printed at this point in the body of the Record as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the declaration of purpose was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

Whereas the year 1962 marks the 109th anniversary of the founding of our beloved order, and it is appropriate that our patriotic purposes be reiterated for the information of the people and legislators of our State and Nation, the substance of which is:

1. To become truer men, better citizens, and stronger patriots.
2. To give true allegiance to our Government, its institutions, Constitution, and laws.
3. To maintain and promote the interest of Americans, shield them from the depressing penalties of unrestricted immigration, and to assist them in obtaining employment.
4. To uphold the American public school system, to prevent interference therewith, and to encourage the reading of the Bible in our schools thereof; and

Whereas with these concepts in mind, the order fosters love of country and recognizes the necessity for the maintenance of high moral and spiritual values and the preservation of freedom; it favors those legislative measures which will insure our individual and national freedom and the welfare of the Nation and cause swift and utter defeat of all subversive forces and ideologies that threaten them; and

Whereas the order for decades has held the premise that in America church and state should always be separate, it therefore again registers its opposition to the granting of Federal or State aid to parochial educational institutions; and

Whereas heretofore the order has by resolution declared its opposition to the recognition of Red China, the admission of Red China to the United Nations, and all forms of world government, in the belief that a strong free America is our best moral force for hope and peace; and

Whereas resolutions have been passed asserting the order's stand for national care and pride in free enterprises, fiscal solvency

and strong defense, in order that our Nation may survive; that the curricula of American schools include more through teaching of American history; and the Constitution of the United States; that the Connolly reservation be retained as a necessary safeguard to our national security; that the order combat communism, support vigorously all efforts to forestall domination, control and colonization by international communism in this land and other areas in the Western Hemisphere; that the order is opposed to movies, plays, and TV programs which reflect preoccupation with sex and violence and its aberrations; that the order is unalterably opposed to any liberalizing amendments to the McCarran-Walter Immigration and Naturalization Act; that the American flag should be displayed on or near diplomatic establishments abroad and flown more frequently at home, particularly on holidays of historic significance; that the Committee on Un-American Activities merits our support and should be continued: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the State Council of North Carolina, Junior Order United American Mechanics, in session assembled this 10th day of August, 1962, in Morehead City, That it declares, reaffirms, and pledges anew to diligently labor for the order's patriotic purpose and takes the stand on legislative measures as enumerated herein; and, be it further

Resolved, That each member rededicate himself to a more active citizenship and to become a dynamic member; and be it further

Resolved, That the State Secretary be and hereby is, directed to send a copy of this resolution to the Members of Congress representing this State and the local press.

J. L. WHITE.

W. G. SUGG.

K. C. LONG.

Approved by the good of the order committee.

J. A. PRITCHETT.

J. E. MOSTELLER.

W. G. SUGG.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 12276) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair suggests the absence of a quorum. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I express the hope and prayer that at least 51 Senators will be present then.



Public Law 87-788
87th Congress, H. R. 12688
October 10, 1962

An Act

76 STAT. 806.

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is hereby recognized that research in forestry is the driving force behind progress in developing and utilizing the resources of the Nation's forest and related rangelands. The production, protection, and utilization of the forest resources depend on strong technological advances and continuing development of the knowledge necessary to increase the efficiency of forestry practices and to extend the benefits that flow from forest and related rangelands. It is recognized that the total forestry research efforts of the several State colleges and universities and of the Federal Government are more fully effective if there is close coordination between such programs, and it is further recognized that forestry schools are especially vital in the training of research workers in forestry.

Forestry.
Research pro-
grams, promo-
tion.

SEC. 2. In order to promote research in forestry, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to cooperate with the several States for the purpose of encouraging and assisting them in carrying out programs of forestry research.

Cooperation
with States.

Such assistance shall be in accordance with plans to be agreed upon in advance by the Secretary and (a) land-grant colleges or agricultural experiment stations established under the Morrill Act of July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 503), as amended, and the Hatch Act of March 2, 1887 (24 Stat. 440), as amended, and (b) other State-supported colleges and universities offering graduate training in the sciences basic to forestry and having a forestry school; however, an appropriate State representative designated by the State's Governor shall, in any agreement drawn up with the Secretary of Agriculture for the purposes of this Act, certify those eligible institutions of the State which will qualify for assistance and shall determine the proportionate amounts of assistance to be extended these certified institutions.

7 USC 301-308.
69 Stat. 671;
7 USC 361a-
361i.

SEC. 3. To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of this Act there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary but not exceeding in any one fiscal year one-half the amount appropriated for Federal forestry research conducted directly by the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year preceding the year in which the budget is presented for such appropriation. Funds appropriated and made available to the States under this Act shall be in addition to allotments or grants that may be made under other authorizations.

Appropriation.

SEC. 4. The amount paid by the Federal Government to any State-certified institutions eligible for assistance under this Act shall not exceed during any fiscal year the amount available to and budgeted for expenditure by such college or university during the same fiscal year for forestry research from non-Federal sources. The Secretary is authorized to make such expenditures on the certificate of the appropriate official of the college or university having charge of the forestry research for which the expenditures as herein provided are to be made. If any or all of the colleges or universities certified for receipt of funds under this Act fails to make available and budget for expenditure for forestry research in any fiscal year sums at least as much as the amount for which it would be eligible for such year under this Act, the difference between the Federal funds available and the funds made available and budgeted for expenditure by the college or university shall be reapportioned by the Secretary to other eligible colleges or

State-certified
institutions,
matching funds.

universities of the same State if there be any which qualify therefor and, if there be none, the Secretary shall reapportion such differences to the qualifying colleges and universities of other States participating in the forestry research program.

Apportionments
among States.

SEC. 5. Apportionments among participating States and administrative expenses in connection with the program shall be determined by the Secretary after consultation with a national advisory board of not less than seven officials of the forestry schools of the State-certified eligible colleges and universities chosen by a majority of such schools. In making such apportionments consideration shall be given to pertinent factors including, but not limited to, areas of non-Federal commercial forest land and volume of timber cut annually from growing stock.

Appointment of
advisory com-
mittee.

SEC. 6. The Secretary is authorized and directed to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act and to furnish such advice and assistance through a cooperative State forestry research unit in the Department of Agriculture as will best promote the purposes of this Act. The Secretary is further authorized and directed to appoint an advisory committee which shall be constituted to give equal representation to Federal-State agencies concerned with developing and utilizing the Nation's forest resources and to the forest industries. The Secretary and the national advisory board shall seek at least once each year the counsel and advice of the advisory committee to accomplish effectively the purposes of this Act.

"Forestry re-
search."

SEC. 7. The term "forestry research" as used in this Act shall include investigations relating to: (1) Reforestation and management of land for the production of crops of timber and other related products of the forest; (2) management of forest and related watershed lands to improve conditions of waterflow and to protect resources against floods and erosion; (3) management of forest and related rangeland for production of forage for domestic livestock and game and improvement of food and habitat for wildlife; (4) management of forest lands for outdoor recreation; (5) protection of forest land and resources against fire, insects, diseases, or other destructive agents; (6) utilization of wood and other forest products; (7) development of sound policies for the management of forest lands and the harvesting and marketing of forest products; and (8) such other studies as may be necessary to obtain the fullest and most effective use of forest resources.

"State."

SEC. 8. The term "State" as used in this Act shall include Puerto Rico.

Approved October 10, 1962.